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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
MYSORE
FOR THE YEAR
1938-1939

(30th June 1939)



PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report is divided into two parts. Part I "The General Summary" describes, in a narrative form, the events of the year. In Part II, a detailed account is given of the various branches of the Administration.

Figures shown within brackets in the body of the Report indicate those of the previous year.

A graph on gold production in Mysore State appears on page 30 (*a*).

Circular charts on Revenue and Expenditure on pages 41 (*a*) and 41 (*b*).

Mortality rates in Mysore State in age groups are shown in a graph on page 43 (*a*).

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

(1938-39)

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. "Queen Elizabeth, long ago, when receiving the representatives of the nation, used these words: 'Though Providence hath raised me high, this I count the chiefest glory of my Crown, that I have reigned over your lives.' So His Highness may also say to his people,"—in these words the Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel concluded his speech at the Mysore Dinner in London on the occasion of His Highness' Birthday.

2. The inauguration of the Jog Falls Project, the opening of the Sri Jayachamaraja Bridge over the Shimsha river, the Silver Jubilee of the Bank of Mysore, the opening of the United India Life Assurance buildings at Bangalore and the Convocation of the University of Mysore, were some of the occasions when His Highness gave opportunities to his subjects to give expression to their sentiments of loyalty and devotion to his person and throne.

3. His Highness the Yuvaraja visited Madras in December 1938 and attended a series of public functions, such as the opening of the Twelfth Music Conference of the Music Academy, distribution of prizes at the All-India Poultry Show organised by the Maharaja of

His Highness
the
Maharaja's
movements.

His Highness
the
Yuvaraja's
movements.

Pithapuram and opening of the Park Fair. In the State, His Highness had a busy time. He opened the Mysore State Education League Conference, presided over the annual meeting of the Trained Nurses' Association of India, and opened the new Ayurvedic Hospital building. The State Scout Rally at Chitaldrug was presided over by His Highness. At Kolar he opened the clock tower and the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board High School.

The Dewan's
movements.

4. For nearly ninety days in all the Dewan was on tour, either on inspection work in the districts or opening a hospital here or a school there. The neighbouring districts of South Kanara and Salem invited him to perform some local functions, such as laying the foundation-stone of an Orphanage and Maternity Ward, presiding over the Silver Jubilee of the South Kanara Co-operative Bank and addressing the Salem District Chamber of Commerce. The Dewan was in Madras to deliver the address at the Convocation of the Madras University. State business took him to Simla for eleven days. The Dasara and the Birthday Sessions of the Representative Assembly kept him for twenty-two days in Mysore.

5. The First Member was on tour for ninety-five days. Outside the State, he attended the meeting of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at Simla and the meeting of the Chamber of Princes and Ministers held at Bombay to consider the draft Instrument of Accession. The Second Member's inspection and tours took him for sixty-seven days outside Bangalore.

Legislative
Bodies.

6. There were two sessions of the Representative Assembly; the first lasted for seven days commencing from 28th September, 1938, and the second for a similar period commencing from 30th May, 1939. The Assembly was consulted on the general principles of 22 Bills.

7. With the exception of two, *viz.*, the Bill to Amend the Village Panchayat Act and the Bill to Provide for the Mixture of Alcohol with Petrol for use as Motor Fuel, which were not approved by a large majority, the general principles of all the other Bills were accepted. The adjournment motion regarding Railway Employees' grievances was allowed to be discussed as a special representation.

8. Nine resolutions were discussed, of which one was passed, the rest being either withdrawn after discussion or not pressed.

9. The Legislative Council, during its two sessions, passed 21 Bills; four Bills were referred to Select Committees. Mention may be made of the following important legislation: The Mysore Insurance Bill; the Mysore Money Lenders' Bill; the Mysore Juveniles Bill; and the Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing Bill.

10. A resolution recommending the advisability of closure of toddy, arrack and ganja shops in areas adjoining the Prohibition districts of the Madras Presidency was withdrawn on the assurance that the Government were in sympathy with the object underlying the resolution.

11. The seasonal conditions were not quite satisfactory. The general agricultural depression continued. Prices of commercial crops also continued to be low. The Coffee Takavi Loan Scheme was continued and a total sum of Rs. 1,08,550-1-0 was disbursed. Concessions to raiyats formed the principal feature of the land revenue administration. Notice and *Isthihar* fees were generally remitted. *Khates* were restored after recovering the arrears due thereon without levying any penalty or upset price. The Stamp Duty on applications for restoration of *khates* was exempted in all cases. Time was granted for payment of over due instalments of land improvement, Takavi loans and other miscellaneous demands in all deserving cases. Seasonal Conditions.

12. The rule requiring the failure of previous harvests for grant of seasonal remissions was relaxed. Seasonal remission rules were made applicable for the first time to rain-fed wet lands not forming the *atchkat** of any tank as a special case for this year. Liberal remissions.

13. Suspension of collection of half wet assessment was ordered to be given effect to not only in cases where remission had been recommended but also in cases in which remission would, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioners, be deserved. Relief works were undertaken in the affected parts to enable the agriculturists to make a living.

* The total area of land attached to a village. When applied to irrigation, it means the total extent of land capable of being watered by any particular work.

14. Orders were passed providing for the remission and suspension of assessment on dry lands under certain circumstances.

15. A Committee was appointed to devise means for the disposal of the large extents of surrendered *kaval* lands to the best advantage of the raiyat population and to lay down a definite policy in the matter.

Land
revenue.

16. The total area under occupation increased by 20,962 acres. The total demand under Land Revenue was Rs. 1,50,56,604. A sum of Rs. 1,18,81,532 was collected and a sum of Rs. 5,03,077 was either remitted or written off as irrecoverable. The percentage of actual collections to net recoverable demand was 81·6 (84·3).

Concessions
to the
depressed
classes.

17. Another dominant characteristic of land revenue administration was the work of ameliorating the social and economic condition of the Depressed Classes. The Revenue Commissioner was appointed Special Officer for the Depressed Classes. An extent of 3,930 acres was granted to them under the concessional rules.

18. In order that the grantees may benefit by these concessional grants and speculators may not exploit them, Government amended the rules making the lands so granted inalienable. The grantees have, however, the liberty of offering the lands as security for any loan which they may wish to obtain from Government or co-operative societies for the *bona fide* purpose of improving the lands.

Adikarnataka
extensions.

19. Separate extensions for Adikarnatakas were formed wherever necessary. Sites were given free in deserving cases. Where Adikarnatakas and other Depressed Classes were anxious to build better houses, the local officers had instructions to select proper sites for them. Where compulsory acquisition of lands was necessary, requisite proceedings were ordered to be carried through expeditiously. Model houses for Adikarnatakas have been constructed in several taluks. Separate extensions have also been laid out in several villages.

20. Loans were granted for building tiled houses in place of thatched ones. The rules regarding grant of relief to sufferers in accidental fires were liberally applied in the case of Adikarnataka sufferers and building materials of the value of Rs. 15 were granted free in a number of

cases. In as many as 1,503 villages of the State there are separate wells for the use of the Depressed Classes. As an act of encouragement, the village panchayats' share of contribution is waived in the case of wells intended for the Depressed Classes.

21. The entry of Harijans was permitted by Government order into the important temple at Belur up to the limit to which non-Hindus are at present allowed.

22. A special committee was constituted to consider measures necessary for the economic, social and other advancement of the Depressed Classes. Small industrial loans were granted to Adikarnatakas for the starting of small weaving sheds. Organisation of Depressed Class co-operative societies and financing them, grant of bonuses to secretaries of such societies in the initial stages, free supply of account books and savings bank books, supply of agricultural implements to members of such societies at half cost, are some of the ways in which they are helped by the Co-operative Department.

23. District and taluk conferences with exhibitions as adjuncts served to bring officers and agriculturists together to discuss subjects affecting the well-being of rural population. Action is being taken in the light of the resolutions passed at these Conferences. In all, 197 illiterate patels were replaced by literate ones. Debt Conciliation Boards were set out in six taluks and land mortgage banks continued their beneficent work.

District
and taluk
conferences

24. Offences against public tranquillity fell from 135 to 111 cases. Owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions resulting in increase of prices of food-stuffs and unemployment among the middle and lower classes, there was an increase in reports of grave crime from 5,946 to 6,376.

Maintenan-
of order.

25. A new training school for constables was opened at Mysore where, by utilising existing resources, recruits for all the western districts are trained. Recruits are only now enrolled when they can be received at the training schools, the vacancies being carried by the leave reserve in the meantime. Special courses have also been started at Bangalore for the untrained daffedars, recruitment to the rank of daffedar being suspended for one year, thus

providing opportunities of promotion for qualified men in the ranks already.

Courts.

26. It is of interest to record that at the end of the year there were 365 suits, including 13 small cause suits, in the courts of original jurisdiction which were more than a year old. In many courts there were only a few old cases pending, which, however, could not be disposed of for reasons over which the courts could have no control.

27. The average duration of suits was 141.4 days. There was an abnormal number of institutions (1,884) in the Munsiff's court at Kolar Gold Field, due probably to the anticipation by the money lenders in the Kolar Gold Field area that the Money Lenders' Bill would soon become law.

Municipalities.

28. During the year, Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,69,400 for water-supply to, and Rs. 1,10,000 for improvement of, town and minor municipalities. Several municipalities were engaged in the construction of drainage works—Chikmagalur, Mudgere, Hassan, Hunsur, Davangere, Goribidnur, Tarikere, Chamarajnagar, Molakalmuru, Hiriur, Saklespur and Bhadravati. The Arsikere and Chennarayapatna drainage works were completed.

29. Similarly with water-supply. Malur, Hoskote, Hassan, Saklespur, Hole-Narsipur, Madhugiri and Shikarpur reported completion of their schemes. In Harihar, Hiriur and Kolar towns the water works were nearing completion. Improvements and original schemes were in various stages of progress in Bowringpet, Sagar, Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Alur, Arkalgud, Konanur and Melkote. Sanction was accorded during the year to schemes for the improvement of the water-supply of Tumkur, Gubbi, Shimoga, Periyapatna, Ganjam (Seringapatam) and Kalkunike (Hunsur). Petty drainage improvement works have been directed to be taken up with the town improvement grants given to Nanjangud, Yelandur, Bannur and Mugur municipalities.

30. A scheme for the electrification of Tiptur town was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,39,680, while electrification was completed in Davangere, Hunsur, Krishnarajnagar and T.-Narsipur. The Belur temple was fitted with electric lights.

31. Many municipal councils attended to the improvement of bus stands. The Bangalore Municipal Council has since launched the construction of a modern bus stand at a cost of Rs. 59,100.

32. Town improvement works were in progress in Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Hassan, Sravanabelagola, Harnahalli, Seringapatam, Nagamangala, Maddur, Hunsur, Heggaddevankote, Melkote, French-Rocks, Bannur, Krishnarajpet and Malvalli. Grants for road repairs have been made to Periyapatna and T.-Narsipur and Saragur municipalities and for the formation of a circle in Krishnarajpet. The Chitaldrug Town Municipality completed the housing scheme at a cost of Rs. 3,530, the Government bearing Rs. 2,000 out of the cost. The construction of town halls in Malur, Sira and Madhugiri are in progress.

33. Laying out parks, installing radios, tarring of roads, prosecution of anti-malarial work, market construction—these were the activities in many a municipality, aiming at better health and more amenities of life.

34. Six new medical institutions came into existence in the year, *viz.*, the Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere, the Devanhalli Maternity Home, the Yelahanka Local Fund Dispensary, the Maternity Ward at Koppa, the Maternity Home at Sira and the Veterinary Dispensary at Saligrama. At Kadur, Saligrama, Tarikere, Chamarajnagar and Mandya, maternity homes and hospitals are rapidly nearing completion. Private philanthropy has been stirred to aid medical relief everywhere, each town owing its gratitude to a wealthy brother for a hospital, maternity home, veterinary hospital or baby clinic or child welfare centre.

Hospitals and
buildings

35. An expenditure of Rs. 22,577 was incurred on the Malnad Improvement Dispensaries in Hassan and Shimoga Districts.

36. His Highness the Yuvaraja opened the clock tower at Darga in Kolar and presided over the Mysore Scout Rally at Chitaldrug, thus giving two events to two municipalities of the State.

37. The Bangalore City Municipality strove to pursue its policy of affording housing facilities. A five-year programme was drawn up for building 320 huts for scavengers and sweepers. A sum of Rs. 1,015 was spent

Bangalore
City Municipality.

for the purpose. It may be noted that 129 similar huts at a cost of Rs. 45,000 have been constructed by the Municipal Council up to the end of year 1937-38.

38. It considered schemes of slum clearance, relief of congestion, opening up of another extension on the elevated land south of Lal-Bagh tank to house the poorer and middle class people displaced by the clearance of the slum areas near the Town Hall and the Narasimharaja Road, a layout is being formed on an area of 30 acres of land between Kalasipalyam and Kumbargundi Road.

39. The scheme for mass introduction of flush-out latrines in private houses, wherever the under-ground drainage is laid, has been worked out and about 2,000 of such improved type of closets have already come into existence, under the pressure of the municipal law.

40. The new bye-laws and rules that were framed by the Municipal Council for the licensing and control of the coffee clubs, hotels, etc., were brought into effect during the year. Strict supervision was exercised over these places and licenses were issued only after the parties had complied with the terms of the bye-laws.

Mysore City
Municipality.

41. "There are many cities in India which may well look to Mysore City as an example in the provision of amenities and in the work for the improvement of the health and environment of the citizen,"—that is the view of His Excellency Lord Linlithgow who, during his visit, paid the following tribute. "Your Council and your Improvement Trust have worked together for many years to abolish slums and build the poor man's houses where he can live a healthy and dignified life."

42. Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar was present at one of the meetings of the Municipal Council. All the Municipal Councillors headed by the President and the sectional officers went round the city on the 21st March 1939 for the inspection, in detail, of the several improvements effected. Three of the Municipal Councillors were the recipients of Public Service Medals. The Municipality spent Rs. 8,55,528 on its various beneficent activities. A new municipal building on Manantody road was given to the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust for opening a milk centre, thus extending the benefit of the

child-welfare work to the residents of the far-off portions of the Manantody road extension and its vicinity which consists of a number of poor people.

43. The construction of a model school was commenced under the scheme for the construction of decent new school buildings with attached play-fields to house municipal primary schools at present housed in ill-ventilated and unsatisfactory rented buildings in congested localities.

44. The total State grant to the Mysore Trust Board during the year was Rs. 1,30,000. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,63,970.

45. Fifteen properties were acquired during the year, mostly in connection with schemes of slum clearance. The Durgiah Kola site which was an unsightly spot will soon be a busy "Evening Bazaar." One more "Gokulam" house was built during the year bringing the total number to ten. In addition, a separate calves' shed and a store-room were added to every house. With a view to providing additional facilities for children to play about, playing apparatus were installed in several parts of the city and they are very popular. Nineteen sites were formed and allotted to bamboo merchants in the newly formed Bamboo Bazaar area. The merchants have started the construction of buildings as per approved plan.

46. The Government order on the District Board Finance Committee marks a new stage in the evolution of the District Boards. To help the District Boards, Government ordered the discontinuance of the payment of charge allowance to sub-assistant surgeons in charge of local fund dispensaries, the waiving of the recovery of collection charges on toll compensation payable to boards, reduction of collection charges on motor mileage cess from 15 per cent to 5 per cent, and assignment of a small portion of the Road Fund for the improvement of District Fund roads.

District
Boards.

47. Although their finances were unsatisfactory, many of them showed commendable activity in the construction of bridges and roads out of Railway Cess Funds. His Highness the Maharaja opened the Sri Jayachamarajendra Bridge across the Shimsha at Halagur. The five-year programme of bridges and roads undertaken

by the Chitaldrug District Board is being pushed on vigorously.

48. Out of a loan of Rs. 1 lakh sanctioned to the Chitaldrug District Board for well works, 53 wells have been completed at a cost of Rs. 37,051.

Village
Panchayats.

49. The Revenue Commissioner is able to observe, in his review on the working of the panchayats, that many non-official gentlemen continued to take keen interest in the working of the panchayats and made liberal donations in cash and kind for many beneficial measures such as dispensaries, maternity homes, schools, roads, drinking water wells and other works of permanent public utility.

50. According to the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, the people of many villages are evincing great interest and co-operating in the work of the several officers to make their villages serve as real models to other villages in the neighbourhood. To the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, the most striking evidence of panchayat work is "the spirit of public service and pride of place which they have shown. The people have come forward in numerous instances to give weekly communal labour for the improvement of their villages and it is estimated that the labour so performed during the year would have cost Rs. 26,447, if undertaken through a paid agency."

51. It is gratifying to note that the number of efficient panchayats is gradually increasing. Some of them showed considerable enthusiasm in improving their villages and undertaking many beneficent measures of local utility. Eight hundred village panchayats in the State are maintaining either libraries or reading rooms. Local officers have been instructed to see that all the panchayats set apart a sum of Rs. 5 per annum for forming a library and to arrange for weekly reading lessons from the books in the library as a part of the adult education scheme. Model *thandas* of the Banajara community have been formed in 15 places in the Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug districts. The scheme for organising concentrated propaganda for rural welfare is in operation in 284 villages in the State as against 193 in the previous year. The scheme is very popular and there is an insistent demand to bring more and more villages under it. Half-

yearly progress reports of work done in the selected villages are being published in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information. In connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, an exhibition was organised to demonstrate the several activities that are being carried on in the Rural Welfare Centre. The exhibition was kept open to the public for three days and a large number of people visited it. A handbook of the Centre was also published.

52. Selected village panchayats are entrusted with a scheme for the improvement of grass lands in villages, by providing them with simple working plans and giving them a suitable subvention from the rural reconstruction grant. The Deputy Commissioners, in consultation with the officers of the forest and agricultural departments, select the lands, funds required for fencing the blocks, etc. being given out of the rural reconstruction grant.

53. The total amount received by the village panchayats during the year as Government grants and contributions from District Boards and private people was Rs. 1,17,860 excluding grants and contributions for drinking water wells credited to Rural Water Supply Fund. As in previous years, many philanthropic non-official gentlemen came forward with munificent donations for the construction of wells, dispensaries, maternity wards, schools and formation of circles and squares.

54. A sum of Rs. 3,96,997 (Rs. 3,69,004) was spent on public works during the year. Forty-four sub-overseers worked during the year in the several districts.

55. The total income of the village panchayats during the year was Rs. 8,43,559 (Rs. 11,13,859). This heavy fall in income is reported to be due to the adverse seasonal conditions that prevailed during the year in certain parts of the State. But it is difficult to accept the plea that the adverse seasonal conditions were entirely responsible for the poor collections. Blame must be attached also for the inadequacy of the attention by the local officers to this item of their work. Now that the Village Panchayat Act has been amended making the revenue officers responsible for the fixing and collection of Panchayat taxes and revised rules have also been issued in the matter, it is hoped that the collections would improve in future.

56. Classified according to their income, the 11,843 Village Panchayats stand as follows :—

<i>Annual Income.</i>	<i>No. of village panchayats.</i>
Where the annual income is more than Rs. 1,000 	22
Where the annual income is between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 ...	138
Where the annual income is between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 ...	394
Where the annual income is less than Rs. 300 	11,291

Agriculture.

57. The intensive propaganda and demonstration by the Agricultural department are yielding excellent results in the increased use of improved seeds, trial of new crops such as white gingelly and cigarette tobacco and varieties of cotton, artificial fertilizer and single seedling transplantation. In the 2,550 demonstration plots laid out last year, the yield is described as very gratifying. About 4,000 such demonstrations have been arranged in the current year and Government have sanctioned a lumpsum of Rs. 10,000 to be spent on the purchase of seed and manures for free demonstrations in the raiyats' fields. Seed farms are now being systematically developed in the areas where seed is in demand. This, it is hoped, will make available to the raiyats much larger quantities of improved seed than before and at the same time minimise loss to Government in transport charges.

58. A scheme of subvention farms was also started during the year to find out which of the several very good varieties would be best suited to particular areas. Three to five acres of land in the holdings of an important raiyat are selected and a number of standard varieties are tried side by side with statistical lay-outs wherever practicable. This enables the Department by payment of a small subvention to the grower to ascertain to the satisfaction of both the Department and raiyats which of the several varieties is best suited to the area. The results of subvention farms would be a reliable guide for multiplication of the selected varieties in seed farms, supply of seed to the raiyats and for demonstration plots. Government attach considerable importance to demonstrations in the raiyats'

own lands as an important means of raising the earning capacity of the rural population.

59. More encouraging still is the following statement of the Director of Agriculture: "So numerous are the letters that have been received from the raiyats on whose lands these demonstrations were conducted, giving comparative statements of yields under local and departmental methods, that I look forward with confidence to a greater response from the agriculturists during the coming years to departmental efforts in this direction, and a quicker and wider spread of the improvements the department has evolved by years of research and experiment."

60. Similarly with the demonstration and hiring out of improved agricultural implements, over 109 villages were presented with these sets, free of all charge, and over 527 demonstrations conducted during the current year. Genuine interest has been evinced by the raiyats and they readily came forward to try them in their own fields. The number of demonstrations of improved implements has increased nearly five times during the last three years.

61. The new dry land fodder grass is being grown on 2,400 acres—this grass grows on dry land with rain water alone. To encourage the growing of easily marketable fruits in villages, over 14,000 plantain and 8,000 pineapple suckers were distributed. Over 40 field trials on approved statistical lines were conducted on the several Government farms for the demonstration of the general or particular manurial requirements of various crops. It is gratifying to mention that the results of these trials have attracted interested attention from cane-growers not only in India but also outside it.

62. The success of the demonstration jaggery-unit for the preparation of cream jaggery by the "active carbon" clarification process and the attached "active carbon" plant induced Government to order the enlargement of the two units. A jaggery unit with a non-recurring charge of Rs. 4,874 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 12,484 was sanctioned by Government. In the season 873 tons of sugarcane were handled by this unit and its operations resulted in a net profit of Rs. 3,190. Forming part of it was a small unit for the manufacture of activated carbon

needed for clarification of cream jaggery which replaced the imported and much costlier active carbon. Besides this work on the farm, workers and supplies of carbon were sent out to districts and several demonstrations on the holdings of important landholders were successfully conducted. A very large quantity of cream jaggery was put on market during the Mysore Dasara Exhibition of 1938 in addition to other quantities sent to several places and exhibitions like the cattle show at Hassan. A very large demand for instruction of the methods and supplies of active carbon has thus sprung up. As a result it has been arranged to expand the jaggery plant at the farm, to more than double its present capacity and for establishing a factory for the manufacture of active carbon on a large scale for meeting the demands from raiyats as well. Laboratory experiments on the use of activated carbon for clarification, decolorisation of honey and vegetable oils have been concluded and are found to be encouraging. Large scale trials for an economic utilisation of these results are in progress.

63. Control measures against *Koleroga* of arecanut were taken up over an area of 14,000 acres and against coffee diseases over an area of 15,000 acres. This plant protection service alone involves a total transaction of Rs. 45,988.

64. The biological control of sugarcane borer—the Parasite Laboratory at Mandya, is the first of its kind in India—has been attracting a great deal of attention from sugarcane Entomologists in other States and Provinces of India. The biological control research officer of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India and the Sugarcane Entomologist of the United Provinces were deputed by their respective Governments to study the borer control methods that are being adopted in Mandya. The Parasite Laboratory, Mandya, produced 5,095 parasite cards of which about 4,070 cards, representing a total population of over 12 million effective parasites were available for release in young sugarcane fields; of this number, about 10 millions were liberated in 560 acres of sugarcane on the Mysore Sugar Company's farms and in selected raiyats' holdings. The results of these releases with reference to

the yield of cane are not yet available, but the stand of the crop in the treated as against check plots and the harvest results of the previous year's releases received till now, are a sufficient indication that this egg-parasite is an efficient weapon in the fight against the stem-borers of sugarcane. Investigation into sugarcane pests sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was started in January 1939 with headquarters at Mandya. Sample plots have been selected at representative sugarcane centres in Mandya and Bangalore Districts and work has been in progress.

65. Intensive bee-keeping work has resulted in the existence of 500 bee-colonies in the malnad and 150 in the maidan. Five new bee-keeping centres were opened in the malnad during the year. During the year under report the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam sent a forest officer and the Government of Central Provinces a fieldman from the Agricultural Department for training in bee-keeping. Bee-keeping

66. With a view to speeding up work on the improvement of paddy and extend the cultivation of better varieties suited to different localities in the State, a special officer has been appointed to co-ordinate and concentrate the different aspects of work on this important food crop.

67. A new scheme for investigating problems connected with the quality of Indian coffee has been sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and is being worked by the Mysore Agricultural Department.

68. The use of the iron ploughs in Bangalore District by strenuous propaganda and constant demonstrations in the various villages was continued. As many as 539 demonstrations in ploughing were conducted by the departmental staff last year. With a view to bring home the utility of iron ploughs, improved ploughs were distributed to twelve selected villages where there were not many improved implements in the neighbourhood. All opportunities were availed of to conduct as many demonstrations as possible with the aid of these along with ploughs of the depots.

69. The sale of the improved implements continued to be pushed through, the total sales amounting to Rs. 2,935.

The manufacture of Mysore pattern ploughs and spare parts by the local smiths are on the increase and are also sold much cheaper than the departmental ploughs and parts. As far as available information goes, about 419, exclusive of spare parts, are reported to have been manufactured and sold by local agencies in Bangalore and Closepet ranges. In view of high prices scheduled to Kolar Mission and Mysore pattern ploughs, the local make has a ready market.

Live Stock
Section.

70. It may not be generally known that Mysore has not only a large cattle population but is the chief supplier of good working cattle to the adjoining districts of the British Provinces. There is a very large number of important cattle fairs where an extensive trade in cattle is carried.

71. It has been the aim of Government to enable the *raiya*t to make the fullest possible economic gain from his cattle by improving the breed. It is the intention of Government to convert the Amrit Mahal breed of cattle, originally famous for their use in connection with quick military transport, into utility animals which could be pressed into service by the agriculturist. To this end, Government are pursuing a policy of rearing these animals on farming conditions.

72. The Ajjampur Cattle Breeding Station, with its sub-station at Basur, was established ten years ago. The establishment of another cattle farm of 500 Amrit Mahal cattle at Hunsur has been sanctioned during the year. To improve the milch strain of the cattle in towns, Government have sanctioned the maintenance of good Hallikar bulls in the veterinary dispensaries at district headquarters.

73. The availability of suitable rams is not adequate to meet the growing demand for them from the sheep rearers. Machine shearing is becoming popular in Kolar. The clean and increased outturn of wool as the result of machine shearing is a noticeable feature which is attracting the attention of sheep rearers. A sheep breeders' association at Mysore started last year is also making good progress.

74. Three more poultry farming units were opened and arrangements perfected to raise 6,000 chicks for sale

at cheap rates. It is reported that as a result of the propaganda done by the department in convincing the people about the profits of poultry rearing, the department is finding it difficult to cope with the demand for hatchable eggs and chicken. A single poultry breeder in the Bangalore District has placed an order for 1,000 hen chicken at Rs. 2 each.

75. Free poultry training courses were given at the Hebbal Farm during the hatching season to private persons and others interested in poultry breeding. Students from various parts of India and educated rural folk were given training in this line of poultry husbandry.

76. With a view to popularise the benefits of correct feeding of the poultry by poultry keepers in the Rural Welfare area, a miniature depot was opened at Closepet with small stocks of wheat bran, rice bran, fish meal and groundnut cake, etc.

77. The Mysore poultry disease investigation scheme has been sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the scheme will be started shortly.

78. Unfavourable market condition and unequal distribution of rainfall made the year rather unfavourable to the sericultural industry, but in spite of this, the area under mulberry increased from 26,000 acres to 27,000 acres. A number of people raised mulberry trees on the back-yards of their houses and along the margin of their fields.

Sericulture

79. A demonstration mulberry garden and a tope were planted in the Rural Reconstruction Centre at Doddballapur.

80. The Mysore Silk Filatures, Limited, have started work with 100 basins—to rise to 200 very shortly. The Mysore Spun Silk Mills have enabled reelers to find ready sale for their silk waste and to improve their silk waste to get more value. The Sericultural Department have designed and demonstrated an improved reeling machine which is being adopted by the workers. Research work is systematically kept up with financial assistance from the Government of India.

81. But the cheap dumping of foreign silk continues as a result of increased supplies of the lower grades of silk from China at very cheap prices. The prices realised for the

charka silk produced in Mysore were on the downward trend. The bulk of the production in Mysore being charka silk, the prices realised for cocoons during the year were very low. The Indian Tariff Board for the silk industry convened a meeting of the Directors of Industries of Sericultural Provinces and States at Calcutta in November 1938. This meeting was attended by the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore and the Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore. The Board's report has not yet been published. Meanwhile, the Government of India have continued the existing protective duties for another year.

Veterinary
institutions.

82. There was an adequate supply of water and fodder during the year except in parts of Tumkur and Shimoga Districts and in Kadur Taluk where scarcity for fodder was felt for some months during the year. Temporary depots were opened at Hebbur and Nittur for selling fodder to the raiyats and, as conditions improved, these depots were closed.

83. During their itineration, all the division officers advised the village panchayats and leading agriculturists to maintain pedigree stud bulls, cross-bred merino rams and model poultry farms, to improve the economic wealth of the country. The division officers, while at headquarters, attended their headquarter hospitals and co-operated with the veterinary inspectors in the treatment of complicated ailments and in major operations. This has tended to increase the efficiency and usefulness to a great extent of these institutions.

84. As a result of preventive inoculations undertaken by the staff on a large scale and the promulgation of the Cattle Diseases Act, rinderpest has been controlled to a very great extent. The incidence and spread of this epidemic, year after year, is primarily due to the infected herds of cattle being driven by dealers coming from British provinces bordering the State.

85. Propaganda work was undertaken by the staff in rural areas and model villages in the course of their tours. In many of the cattle fairs and shows, as well as at the district, taluk and village panchayat conferences, propaganda was conducted by means of informal talks and discourses

on the various contagious and communicable diseases and also by demonstrations in the Burdizzo method of castration. Advantage was also taken of the several health and baby week shows to conduct propaganda by means of popular lectures with the aid of illustrated posters and exhibiting pathological specimens. With a view to educating the illiterate classes of people in the villages by means of visual education and demonstrations, pictorial charts, depicting the important diseases met with among cattle, were displayed at several of the cattle fairs and exhibitions. Municipalities of 14 taluks have engaged the local veterinary inspectors for the examination of animals intended for slaughter and of meat meant for human consumption.

86. There were 79 veterinary institutions at the end of the year—an increase of 4 in the year. The munificent donations from philanthropic persons for the construction of veterinary dispensary buildings was a testimony to the raiyats' appreciation of the work of these institutions. Fresh cases admitted in the year were 3,55,888; 31,081 castrations were undertaken and 22,438 surgical operations were conducted.

87. To add to the efficiency of the industrial concerns, Industries. a new appointment called the Government Director of Industrial Concerns was created during the year. A detailed survey of the oil seed crushing industry was taken on hand by the Industries Department. With a view to facilitating planned development of rural and cottage industries, surveys of the existing village industries were undertaken, demonstrations were conducted of improved methods in a number of village industries, such as tanning, leather-stitching, tile-making, coir manufacture, paper-making, hand-spinning and weaving of cotton and wool.

88. A three-year plan for developing cottage industries has been drawn up, involving an expenditure of nearly Rs. 1,31,830 and aiming at the development in 43 centres of the following rural industries: tanning, leather-stitching, flaying skins, lacquerware, tile-making, pottery, coir industry, smithy, mat-weaving, and paper manufacture. A special grant of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for expenditure during the first year of the three-year plan, in addition to Rs. 15,500 sanctioned for

continuing the existing centre for rural industrial development. In addition to these, it is proposed to start three centres for glass bangle making from out of the savings that may be effected in the above grants.

Khadi
movement.

89. The activities of the *khadi* movement extend to over more than 200 villages in the State. About 8,000 spinners, 450 weavers and 100 other artizans work under its control. The production and purchase of yarn during the year amounted in value to about Rs. 70,000. The *khadi* cloth manufactured was 183,000 square yards, valued at about Rs. 94,000, and the total sales effected amounted to Rs. 1,20,000.

Handloom
weaving.

90. There are about 30,000 handloom weavers in the State, each having one loom on an average, engaged in the production of cotton, silk and woollen goods. The total production on all these looms is estimated at about one crore of rupees. A training section was opened in the Badanval Centre during the year for imparting training to educated young men in spinning, paper-making, oil-pressing, mat-weaving, etc., to enable them to start industries of their own.

91. Carpets and druggets manufactured in the State are at present being exported to America and England. With a view to improving this industry an additional section has been added to the Government Industrial School at Chitaldrug, which is a wool area, to teach improved methods of wool carding, wool spinning and weaving and dyeing of woollen fabrics. Machinery valued at Rs. 7,000 has been installed and it is proposed to train ten persons to begin with. No fee is proposed to be levied. Scholarships are also proposed to be granted as an encouragement.

Central
Industrial
Workshop.

92. The Central Industrial Workshop is rapidly expanding in usefulness and importance. Among the main items of work executed by the Workshop during the year, mention may be made of bronze castings, such as impellers, big-size bearings, etc., casting of the anti-corrosive material and subsiding tanks supplied to the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., transformers, mild steel shells ranging up to K. V. A. pin-type transformers and ornamental lamp posts of different designs for the Electrical Department, agricultural implements for the Department of Agriculture and

ornamental railings, drilling parts, sluice gates of wood and mild steel, etc., for the Public Works and other departments. The Workshop also reconditioned for the Public Works Department old steam road rollers, manufacturing the needed accessories. The Wardha type of power-driven oil *ghanas*, suited for work in villages, have been devised in the Central Industrial Workshop. Demonstrations with these *ghanas* have been conducted with success. Regular production work with the help of the improved type of *ghana* has been started in the Badanval Khadi Centre.

93. The cane furniture manufactured at the Institute continued to be popular and orders for the same were being received as usual from New Delhi, Karachi, Ahmedabad and other places.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

94. The Department has been maintaining eleven institutions for imparting industrial education, of which nine are industrial schools and the remaining two are the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore and the Government Weaving Institute at Bangalore. Besides maintaining the above institutions, the department has also been subsidising four private industrial schools and giving grants to thirteen home industries classes organised by ladies' associations at several places in the State for the benefit of women. The total number of students undergoing training in all the above institutions during the year was 2,101, of which 946 were under training in the institutions maintained by the department, 476 in the aided private industrial schools and 679 in the home industries classes.

Industrial education.

95. There were 393 large industrial establishments in the State, employing 62,593 persons per day. The mineral, metal and textile industries continued to be the most important industries as usual followed by engineering industries and industries connected with food, drink and tobacco. Of the several companies floated during the year, special mention may be made of the Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., and the Mysore Glass and Enamelling Works, Ltd. The former was established for the purpose of curing, ware-housing and marketing of Mysore coffee and the latter for the purpose of manufacturing glass and allied products.

Large industrial establishments.

96. Thirteen large industrial concerns with a total fixed and working capital of more than three crores of rupees are completely owned and managed by Government. About eighteen concerns have been started by private enterprise with the assistance of Government in the form of subscription to their share capital or in the shape of grant of land, water, electric power, etc., free of charge, or at concessional rates, while a very large number of concerns have been started by private industrialists on their own initiative or with the financial and technical assistance of Government.

97. An analysis of the various concerns shows that 107 concerns were engaged in industries connected with food, drink and tobacco, such as rice mills, flour mills, manufacture of beedi and cigarette, confectionery, etc. There were nineteen brick and tile factories, seven soap factories, three concerns engaged in the manufacture of electrical goods, eight concerns engaged in furniture making and one concern engaged in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles and others engaged in the manufacture of ball-thread, cotton rope-making, cart making, type casting, bleaching and dyeing, etc.

Nakki and
gota manufac-
ture.

98. Finding that the *nakki* and *gota* industry was experiencing a set back, a house-to-house survey was carried on. The chief cause of the depression was found to be the dearth of lametta, about Rs. 4 lakhs worth of which was being imported into the State every year from foreign countries. The importance of manufacturing the required quantity of lametta in requisite quantities was impressed on the minds of important people of the *gota* and *nakki* weaver community. As a result, the number of firms manufacturing lametta increased from two to six, with a capacity of about 400 lbs. per day and scope for increasing to 600 lbs. per day, which is about the present effective demand for lametta in Bangalore.

Labour
Welfare
Board.

99. With the spread of industries, the conditions of labour received special consideration. A Labour Welfare Board was constituted, in the place of the Board of Conciliation, to deal with a wider range of questions affecting industrial labour than those that were being dealt with by the Board of Conciliation. Problems bearing on almost every aspect of the life of the labourers and the relations between the

employers and the employed, such as the improvement of health standard and efficiency of workers, standardisation of wages, regulation of hours of work, provision of housing amenities, etc., which call for continuous study and attention, were dealt with by the Trade, Commerce and Labour Sub-Committee of the Board of Industries and Commerce.

100. In fact, an acknowledged feature of industrial centres in the State is the provision of housing, medical, educational, recreational and other facilities and amenities for the workers, especially by the Gold Mining Companies at Kolar and the several textile mills in Bangalore and Mysore cities. It is estimated that sixty per cent of the labour employed in the mining area is housed. With a view to looking after the sanitation of the areas, there were sanitary overseers and maistries. The labourers were housed in different sizes of huts, each capable of accommodating three to five persons. The rent charged varied from twelve annas to two rupees each in this locality. The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Company, Ltd., have a scheme for constructing dwelling houses for workers, for which purpose they have acquired about 40 acres of land. Water and lighting facilities have also been provided, free of cost, to the workers. Each house is fitted with a flush-out lavatory. Internal affairs of this colony are being managed by a *panchayat* consisting of representatives selected in the proportion of one representative to ten houses. All the big industrial concerns which started after 1920 have made arrangements to house their operatives. In addition to the important industrial concerns, the municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore Cities have also formed labour colonies and have constructed a number of dwelling houses to accommodate labourers.

101. The scheme for the collection of the road-borne trade statistics at all the Government-managed frontier toll-gates in the State by the *mutsaddies* in charge of these toll-gates was sanctioned tentatively for a period of two years.

102. There was an increase in the number of societies and of membership. The deposits held by the societies amounted to Rs. 129 lakhs and their reserve funds to Rs. 35 lakhs. The turnover aggregated Rs. 9 crores and the net profits Rs. 3.35 lakhs. There

Co-operative societies.

were 12 ladies' co-operative societies at the end of the year. They had a membership of 688, a share capital of Rs. 12,785, deposits of Rs. 2,771 and working capital of Rs. 19,112. Their total turnover amounted to Rs. 46,518 and a net profit of Rs. 949 was realised by them. These societies have functioned as credit institutions only. The Mysore Arya Bhaginiyara Society and the Tumkur Ladies' Society are the best among this class of societies and they continue to do good work.

103. Attention continued to be concentrated on the rectification of bad and dormant societies and the expansion and development side also received greater attention than in the previous year. The working of the majority of the societies has been improved as a result of the timely and searching inspections conducted by the officers of the department. The Inspectors inspected most of the societies in their charges and devoted special attention to the rectification of the defects pointed out by them at their previous inspections and audits, revived the dormant ones by infusing life and vigour into them and started the work of many which had not begun operations for a long time.

104. The seasonal conditions during the year continued to be unsatisfactory and this affected adversely the progress of the co-operative movement. There was no tangible change for the better in the economic condition of the people, nor any abatement in the rigours of the economic depression and the prices of commodities continued to be at the same low ebb as during the previous year.

105. Side by side with the expansion of the movement on approved lines, the consolidation and rectification of older societies were carried out. Audit, inspection and supervision of societies were placed on a better footing. The frozen assets of societies were got revalued and arrangements made for their recovery in easy instalments by the grant of special concessions, such as reduction of interest, complete remission of penal interest, etc.

106. The Mysore Co-operative Institute is intended to be the main centre for co-operative propaganda work in the State. The failure of many societies is mainly due to the lack of education of their members in the correct principles and practice of co-operation. There is no lack of

public spirit among the people but it should, by proper means, be created and harnessed to the best advantage of the Institute and the movement which it is intended to galvanise into activity.

107. It has to be admitted that the urban co-operative movement has been faring better than the societies in the rural areas. In fact, excepting the land mortgage societies, which have again recorded appreciable progress, there has not been any tangible improvement in the other rural societies. More societies had to be placed in liquidation, while there are still a few more which deserve to be treated similarly. There has not been much demand for loans from the Apex Bank from rural co-operative societies. The most important work that the societies were engaged in was the problem of recovery of the old dues by the adoption of coercive processes. Attempts made to liquify the frozen debts and revitalise the indebted societies have not been quite as successful as was anticipated.

108. The State has been divided into five administrative divisions, each in charge of an Assistant Registrar, so that there may be continuous and effective control and supervision over the societies.

109. With a view to remedying one of the main defects of the movement which is more or less one-sided now, credit preponderating, and to make it subserve the needs of the agriculturists more largely, the attention of the department is being diverted to the development of non-credit activities.

110. There were five sales societies, one for the sale of figs, two for the sale of areca and two for cardamom at the beginning of the year. The Hiriyur Agriculturists' Marketing Society and the Ramagondanahalli Potato Growers' Marketing Society were formed during the year. The possibilities of forming societies for the supply of butter in parts of Mandya, Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Maddur and Nagamangala taluks have been investigated; the formation of a society for the marketing of pomegranates from the Madhugiri taluk is receiving attention. An officer was deputed to study the markets for Mysore areca in the Madras Presidency. Mention must be made of the organization of multi-purpose societies and the tackling on

of multiple activities to the existing credit societies wherever conditions are favourable.

111. The land mortgage societies registered marked progress in membership and share capital. The lending operations of the land mortgage bank were extended to four more taluks and by the end of the year, 33 taluks and three sub-taluks and portions of three taluks had been brought within its jurisdiction. The bank has been permitted to float a fifth series of debentures to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was placed in exclusive charge of the Land Mortgage Scheme and the development of the non-credit side of the movement.

112. From the experience gained in the working of the scheme, it has been found that the delays in the disposal of the loan applications are mostly due to non-furnishing by the applicants of all the required information. In order to guide the societies in the matter of investigation of loan applications and speed up their disposal, Government sanctioned, during the last year, the appointment of six inspectors to be placed in exclusive charge of the primary land mortgage societies. The number of inspectors was increased to eight during the year of report. With this facility, a larger number of applications was dealt with by the societies promptly and the usefulness of these societies has greatly been enhanced and the scheme made to serve the people better. The Government continued the grant of Rs. 1,500 towards the working expenses of the land mortgage societies. Many of the societies have not yet been able to earn a net profit and distribute dividends owing to their poor loan transactions.

Forest.

113. The completion of the Forest Research Laboratory is an event of importance during the year. Temporary arrangements for the supply of gas have been made to start work. The fitting up of the museum, which is an elaborate task, is being done. The collection of authentic specimens of Mysore timbers and the study of their structure has commenced. The microscopic study of healthy and decayed tissues of the sandal wood plant was continued. A beginning has also been made on the analysis of soils from selected localities. The nursery attached to the Laboratory has

been extended. The further extension of the nursery by taking over the ash dumping pits of the old sandal wood oil factory is being contemplated. The designing of cheap but modern furniture for schools and offices has been taken up and drawings as well as model units have been completed. A subsidy of Rs. 3,000 has been granted to the Natural History Society of Bombay which has undertaken to make a complete survey of bird life in Mysore, to write a report and supply specimens to the Museum at Bangalore.

114. Government passed orders on the report of the Game Laws Committee, approving the classification of game licenses into three classes and the reduction of fees for the same; alteration in the procedure of issues of licenses for accounting of moneys received in the license-issuing offices; licensing or control of possession of and trade in game animals to check illicit or unauthorised destruction of game; formation of new Game Sanctuaries, and formation of a Game Association.

115. Fifteen landless Adikarnatakas of Obenahalli have been given lands in the Jogimatti State Forest for cultivation, and action has been taken to disafforest the lands to enable them to obtain takavi loans under the rules.

116. The forest industries worked satisfactorily—the Saw Mills at Shimoga and the Wood Preservation Plant at Bhadravati were kept fully engaged. The nurseries opened in several centres of the districts during the previous years were maintained during the year and large stocks of economic plants are held in reserve for supply to local bodies and village panchayets.

117. Under silviculture, it is of interest to note that the natural regeneration of teak was fair. In the open patches caused by the exploitation of timber trees, teak seedlings are in fair evidence in the forests of Mysore district.

118. Regeneration of sandal was profuse in the plantations of Kolar district.

119. Sporadic seedlings of bamboos were observed in the Begur and Kakankote ranges of the Mysore district.

120. In the Ghat forests of Shimoga and Sagar divisions, the natural regeneration of principal species like surahonne, nagasampige, white cedar, dhuma, haiga (*hopea*

wigtiana) balagi, and kiralbogi was good, especially in areas exploited for sleepers and electric transmission line poles. Regeneration in balagi was particularly good. It is noticed that balagi regenerates regularly almost every year while dhuma comes up for two years continuously with a break in the third year.

121. In the Bangalore district, in connection with the Rural Welfare Centre at Closepet, 6,091 fruit plants, 5,308 plants of economic value, 1,160 plants for avenue planting and 6,442 cashewnut seeds were supplied during the year.

122. The total demand under bamboos during the year was Rs. 1,22,179. Of the above total demand, the sum of Rs. 1,21,106 was on account of supply of 10,092 tons and 4 cwts. of bamboos to the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd.

123. Owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions, several State forests were thrown open for free grazing of cattle during the latter part of the year, entailing loss of grazing revenue. There was no improvement in the position of the tanning bark market and consequently recovery of the *khist* amounts had to be suspended. In spite of these set backs, the year was favourable from the financial point of view. This was due chiefly to the sales of timber and sandalwood in great quantities and the supplies of balagi poles and sleepers to the Mysore State Railway.

124. Khedda operations were conducted during the year in the forests of Kakankote range. The object in undertaking the operations was to capture some wild elephants—Government ordered the operation in May 1938—and thereby afford relief to the raiyats who owned lands close to the forests from the damage caused to their crops by elephants. These operations were later arranged so as to synchronize with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the State. A herd of elephants consisting of more than 60 in number was surrounded first in Kakankote forest and driven to Begur forest on the other side of the Kabbini river.

125. The total number of elephants found in Khedda No. 1 was 65, of which 17 were roped. Out of 50 elephants that were retained, 40 were sold, four were presented free

to the Zoological Gardens, Mysore, one was presented to the Kanchi Kamakoti Mutt; five elephants were retained for the department. The total amount realised by the sale of elephants was Rs. 28,950.

126. Four mining companies carried on operation in gold and silver. In accordance with a resolution of the Chrome Committee, the mining of chrome was entirely suspended and work was solely confined to prospecting. The details of this work were based on the results of core drill prospecting, and the department may rely on getting at least another 30,000 to 40,000 tons of high grade ore from the different sections of the Byrapur mine. An area of 16 square miles in the neighbourhood of Bangalore was carefully examined to locate all the available deposits of kaolin, quartz and felspar which will be necessary for the future purposes of the Government Porcelain Factory. Mining operations for felspar and quartz minerals were resumed on the pegmatite at Settihalli near Chickbanavar. The work had to be conducted below water level with the aid of one of the oil engine pumping sets recently purchased for the department. Two hundred tons of felspar and 60 tons of quartz were mined during the year. An aggregate area at 800 square miles was geologically surveyed in several parts of the State. About 60 acres of ground of Guddadarangavvanahalli near Chitaldrug were surveyed by electrical methods. An encouraging feature is the keen public interest in obtaining several mineral concessions. The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses during the year was 70,515 acres and 25 guntas (72,323 acres and 23 guntas). Though the number of applications during the year was greater, the licensees applied for smaller areas and hence the total area covered by the licenses was less than in the previous year. Geology.

127. Among the striking geological "finds" may be mentioned the occurrence of about 100,000 tons of bauxite near Shivaganga. Though this material may not be suitable as an ore for the manufacture of aluminium, it could probably be used for preparing other industrial products and the subject is now under investigation. Prospecting operations were conducted for bauxite in two separate regions in the Kadur and Chitaldrug districts, in

connection with the possibility of starting the aluminium industry in the State.

128. Detailed investigations were conducted within a radius of about eight miles from Kemmangandi. A dozen trenches were sunk in different areas and 20,000 tons of bauxite are estimated to be available in the areas investigated.

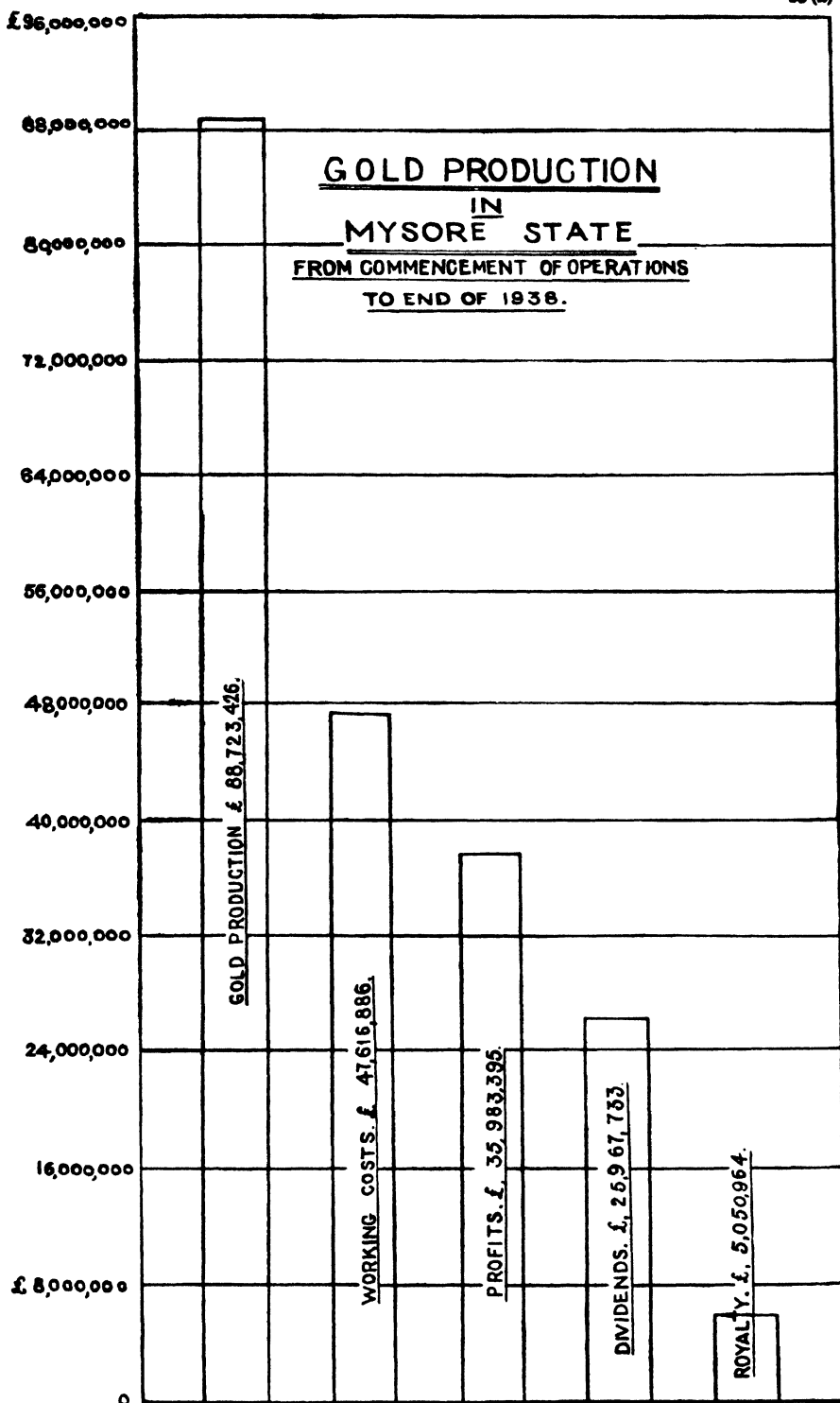
129. About 8,000 tons of asbestos are available near Idegondanahalli, Hole-Narsipur taluk. The possibility of utilizing this for making cement asbestos sheets is under investigation.

130. About 20 square miles of country round about Shivaganga in Holalkere taluk were examined. In addition to the bauxite occurrences, a number of other economic minerals, such as, manganese ore, lithomarge and ochres and bluish quartz reefs were located. The quartz is believed to be auriferous and is being tested.

131. In the Gundlupet taluk, several runs of fuchsite quartzite were located. Some of these quartzites possess a rich green colour and their actual extent is under investigation.

132. The royalty demand from gold was £170,959—the value of gold bullion produced being £2,287,386. The deepest workings on the Kolar Gold Field are over 8,400 feet vertically below field datum, the rock temperature being 136°F. Welfare work, for which the Gold Mines are famous, continued to progress. A limited number of houses is placed in charge of each sanitary overseer who looks after their internal and external cleanliness. More trees have been planted in the lines with brick and cement tree guards and platforms have been built round some of them, where workmen can rest in the shade. Sanitary cattle sheds have been built on all the mines for accommodating the cattle owned by the workmen.

133. Schools are maintained in the workmen's lines for the benefit of their children and some night schools have also been opened for adult education. Drama halls in the lines are popular and attract large audiences. Periodically, workmen are shown films on health subjects, such as, malaria, plague, tuberculosis and temperance, which are very instructive. Maternity homes on each



mine are being freely used by expectant mothers and almost all babies are born in these homes.

134. A great deal of encouragement is given to sports activities especially among the younger generation of workmen by organising tournaments, presenting cups and medals to winners and by meeting half the cost of sports requisites. Scouting is very popular in schools and each school has its own troops of scouts and cubs.

135. An analysis of the accidents reveals the predominance of foot and hand injuries and these have been minimised by insisting on the workmen wearing boots, trousers and gauntlets. In special kinds of work, in which the workman is exposed to the risk of injury to his eyes by flying pieces of rock, wire-mesh goggles are supplied.

136. The final grant for the year under all heads Public Works. amounted to Rs. 84,53,025, against which an outlay of Rs. 97,58,630 was incurred, including the expenditure on contribution works, works of the district boards, etc. The total expenditure in the triennium ended June 1939 was more than that in the previous triennium by Rs. 29,45,861. The total grant under "State Fund" for works proper stood at Rs. 52,12,700, against which an outlay of Rs. 64,80,380 was incurred. The expenditure under irrigation amounted to Rs. 10,18,319, of which Rs. 7,17,069 was incurred on major works, Rs. 1,74,761 on channels and Rs. 1,26,489 on restoration of minor tanks.

137. The main channel of the Marconahalli reservoir was completed for 10 miles. Even during the construction period, it was possible to supply water to an extent of 2,000 acres, and if the lake receives replenishment during the north-east monsoon, it may be possible to open the main channel for irrigation during the current year. The entire work is expected to be completed by June 1940, much earlier than the anticipated period. The contour survey of all submergeable lands was completed and action taken to shift the village of Bitagonahalli which was first affected.

138. The bund, sluices, weir and right and left bank channels of the Anjanapur reservoir have all been completed. The estimate has been ordered to be closed. The area originally proposed was 9,302 acres but it is now found that an extent of 10,036 acres can be irrigated.

During the year 1938-39, an extent of 6,455 acres was supplied with water. On the whole, 21 villages with about 75 tanks and *kattes* would derive benefit from the project by way of irrigation and water supply for men and cattle.

139. Owing to the fall in the prices of agricultural produce, the demand was reduced and the recovery of the contribution amount was ordered to be made in twelve instalments and that of the water rate on a progressive scale from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 for wet lands and Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 for dry lands.

140. Several other irrigation works of magnitude such as (1) the new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairege in the Hunsur taluk; (2) the opening out of a left bank channel from Kudlur new anicut, Belur taluk; (3) the masonry anicut across the Bhrugu river near Halasur, Heggaddevenkote taluk and (4) improving and extending the Sri Rama Devaru South Channel, Hassan taluk, were all in brisk progress during the year.

141. The following works were under progress during the year under report: (1) preliminary investigation of the construction of a dam across the river Bhadra at Lakkavalli; (2) preparation of plans and estimates for opening the right bank main canal from the proposed reservoir at Lakkavalli; (3) investigation of the project for the second section of the right bank main canal and improvements to the Sulekere tank; (4) preparation of estimate with plans for opening the Malebennur branch channel from Sulekere tank and (5) investigation of the project for opening the Davangere branch channel from Sulekere tank.

142. A new sub-division with headquarters at Shimoga is engaged in the preparation of the working tables and in surveys in connection with the utilisation of waste waters and investigation of other minor projects in the Tungabhadra valley above Mallapuram.

143. It will be recalled that during October, 1937, due to heavy rains, 21 irrigation works with an *atchkat* of 8,064 acres and yielding a revenue of about Rs. 38,500 sustained damage. An outlay of Rs. 2,28,574 was incurred during the year on these works. Good progress was secured on the several works and water has been stored in almost all the tanks.

144. Four new irrigation works, which will irrigate 6,300 acres, were started during the year. The Byramangala project, costing Rs. 9,38,700, is expected to store 2,858 units of water and to irrigate an extent of 4,000 acres. With a view to completing the work expeditiously, that is, in the course of three years, a special sub-division has been constituted. This project helps to solve the economic problem of several villages in the Closepet and Kankanhalli taluks.

145. Work on the other tanks—the Alahalli tank to cost Rs. 2,30,000; the tank across Bandihalla to cost Rs. 2,50,000; and the Markandeya tank to cost Rs. 3,10,000—was in progress.

146. The outlay on these three schemes has been transferred to the irrigation development fund, which was constituted in the current year's budget with an initial contribution of Rs. 28 lakhs with the provision to credit to it the contribution and water rate realised each year in respect of the irrigation works so far financed from the Revenue account.

147. With a view to affording irrigation facilities and occupation for labour in the arid tracts, ten schemes for the restoration of tanks and feeder channels were sanctioned during the year. The total length of the river channels, outside the scope of the Krishnaraj Sagar Works, maintained during the year was 465 miles. The *atchkat* under the river channels and the area irrigated during the year were 45,207 acres and 31,512 acres respectively.

148. As an incentive to coconut and plantain cultivation under the Vani Vilas Sagar channels, progressive rates of assessment have been sanctioned for lands to be newly planted with coconuts. Greater facilities were afforded for development of garden crops and sugarcane cultivation by curtailing the interval between two summer supplies from 15 days to a period of 10 to 14 days according to exigencies. Consequently, an extent of 238 acres were planted with sugarcane during the hot weather of the year.

149. The importance of tank restoration and the problem of taking up a larger number of major and minor tanks for restoration has been always under the active consideration of Government, and as a first step, a triennial

programme of tank restoration works has been drawn up for the years 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42. To implement the programme and to keep ready sufficient projects for sanction and execution, a special staff has been sanctioned for each of the divisions for the preparation of estimates.

150. The total number of minor tanks restored during the year under report is 48, thus bringing the total number of restored minor tanks to the end of 1938-39 to 5,033, out of 20,803 existing minor tanks. The minor tank restoration grant has also been increased from Rs. 1.25 lakhs to Rs. 2.00 lakhs and it is expected that a larger number of minor tanks will be restored in the near future.

151. As the *raiya*ts are liable to pay contribution, under the Minor Tank Act for restoration of minor tanks, it has been ordered that the cost of carrying out improvements to restored minor tanks should be charged to State Funds only and that the *raiya*ts should be absolved from any liability of payment of contribution for the improvement of minor tanks once restored, for which they have already paid contribution.

152. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 10,48,573. Five important building works were completed during the year, namely, the Sri Narasimharaja Hospital at Kolar—the building has been handed over to the Medical department—the Technological Institute at Bangalore, the Sri Cheluvamba Maternity Hospital at Mysore, the Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere and the district offices and the Deputy Commissioner's quarters at Mandya.

153. The following building works were in progress during the year :—(1) the Police Lines near the "A" Station, Bangalore; (2) the Central Electrical Stores near the "A" Station, Bangalore, (3) the Post Office buildings at Mysore; (4) improvements to the Epidemic Diseases Hospital at Mysore; (5) the remodelling of the Railway Station at Mysore; (6) improvements to the McGann Hospital at Shimoga; (7) improvements to the Mallegowda Hospital and the Maternity Hospital at Chickmagalur; (8) improvements to the Sri Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan and (9) the extension of the Civil Hospital at Chitaldrug.

154. Of the several road works completed during the year, mention may be made of the following :—(1) formation

of the motor road to Nandi Hills; (2) asphaltting of the Bangalore-Nilgiri road, the Belagola-Mysore road, the Mysore-Yelwal road and Madras-Cannanore road.

155. The following are the other important road works that were in progress during the year:—(1) the opening out the Hiriyur-Dharmapur road at an estimated cost of Rs. 84,000 (road formation for 24 miles has been done and the masonry work is in progress); (2) the opening out of a new road from Alur to Bicode at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,000 (the first five miles of the road have been completed against 12½ miles to be constructed; this road affords direct communication with the biggest *shandies* of the Hassan district at Alur and Bicode); (3) the opening out of the Channagiri-Shivani road at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,300 and (4) improving and metalling of the *ghat* portion of the Avinhalli-Karur frontier road at an estimated cost of Rs. 45,000.

156. With a view to combating the dust nuisance caused by speedy vehicular traffic on State Fund roads and also to minimise the deterioration of the road surface, a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose of asphaltting important State Fund roads. A regular programme of works has been prepared.

157. The construction of the bridge over the Shimsha at Halagur, estimated to cost Rs. 85,350, was completed and the bridge was graciously opened for traffic by His Highness the Maharaja on the 29th June.

158. The girder bridge over the Vedavathi at Kellodu in Chitaldrug district, the estimated cost being Rs. 83,800, and the girder bridge across the Vedavathi at Allapur on Challakere-Pavagada road are in the process of completion.

159. The layout of an aerodrome at Bangalore near the Jakkur plantation at a cost of Rs. 54,000 has been completed and is ready for trial landing. The construction of buildings and land markings are in progress.

160. A five-year programme of opening of new roads and a triennial programme of bridges for the Kadur and Chitaldrug districts were sanctioned. The programme is financed by the interest accrued on the accumulated fund and the annual realisations during the period.

Krishnaraj
Sagar.

161. The extent of land under irrigation below the Irwin canal and its distributaries rose from 48,025 acres to 51,630 acres. The extension of the twenty-fourth mile distributary of the Irwin canal, which is practically complete, will supply water to an extent of 3,000 acres in the Seringapatam and the French-Rocks taluks. The revenue realised in the shape of water-rate is Rs. 5,16,300.

162. A special feature of the impounding of water during the year under report was the withholding of the quantities due to Madras in the months of July and August 1938 at the specific request of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Madras, on account of certain urgent works undertaken at the Mettur reservoir. The claim over a portion of the quantity thus impounded temporarily was subsequently waived by the Madras Government.

163. The second section of the Cauvery branch of the Irwin canal from the 13½ to 25 miles has been completed and a fresh area of about 5,000 acres has been brought under irrigation. The Lokasara branch, which is nearing completion, will bring in an additional extent of 3,000 acres very soon under irrigation in the Maddur taluk. The Shimsha branch has been excavated up to a length of 18 miles and the Kowdle sub-branch for a length of two miles. With the completion of the tunnel works in this section in the course of about two months, an extent of about 5,000 acres will be brought under irrigation in the Nagamangala taluk.

164. Irwin canal seepage water was supplied to several tanks in the Malavalli taluk which were almost dried up, thus saving crops on an extent of 1,657 acres. Works at an estimated cost of Rs. 45,000 for feeding the Kirgaval and other tanks are progressing rapidly. The draining of tanks during the summer months, the canalizing of the *hallas*, the shifting of villages and the prevention of water-logging in the vicinity of villages were some of the measures adopted during the year to prevent the spread of malaria in the Irwin Canal area.

165. The outlay on roads in the Irwin Canal was Rs. 1,97,412 last year. On new projects, to irrigate 28,210 acres, a sum of about 14½ lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned,

166. Under the agreement with the Madras Government, the Mysore Government is at liberty to bring under irrigation an extent of 110,000 acres, in addition to the 125,000 acres under the Krishnaraj Sagar reservoir, by the construction of additional reservoirs across the tributaries of the Cauvery. In the order of urgency and importance, the reservoir on the river Kabbini has to be considered first. This reservoir will serve both for power and irrigation. With the construction of the new power station at the Shimsha Falls, the demand for water supply for the generation of electricity at the two stations at Sivasamudram and Shimshapur may not be less than 1,200 cusecs continuous, and it may even go up to 1,350 cusecs. It may not be possible to supply this quantity from the Krishnaraj Sagar reservoir, as irrigation is developing rapidly under the Irwin Canal. In fact, the demand for water from the Krishnaraj Sagar reservoir for power generation at Sivasamudram has to be brought down to 900 cusecs by the year 1942. The Shimsha New Generating Station cannot count on the low and uncertain discharge in the river Shimsha during summer months. With a view to meeting the demand for water supply at the two generating stations at Sivasamudram and Shimshapur, the construction of a reservoir across the river Kabbini at Hullahalli, to store water required for power, at an estimated cost of roughly Rs. 53 lakhs, is under consideration.

167. "Brindavan" with its fountains illuminated Brindavan. with multi-coloured flood-lights was maintained in an efficient condition. Several improvements were effected to render the gardens more attractive. Krishnaraj Sagar and the "Brindavan" Gardens continued to be maintained as beauty spots. They continued to attract people from all parts of India—134,476 foot passengers visited the gardens during the year paying a toll of Rs. 16,310. Boating in the pond behind the dam was enjoyed by 17,983 visitors. The European hotel, furnished with modern and up-to-date equipment, was completed. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Linlithgow paid a visit to the gardens during their visit to Mysore. Prince and Princess Ferdinand of Prussia, Doctor and Mrs. Ralph Harlow of the United States of America, and Mr. Lloyd Williams of the "Times," London,

were some of the distinguished visitors to Krishnaraj Sagar during the year.

Electrical
department.

168. The Electrical department registered the gross demand for "Power" for the year, amounting to Rs. 70,12,236 and the actual collections amounted to Rs. 69,92,252, showing an increase of 4.25 per cent over that of last year. The increase is mainly due to revenue from the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Cement Factory, Paper Mills and other new industrial concerns as also to a large number of new installations in the areas already electrified and in the new towns to which power was extended. The substantial increase indicates a well sustained revival in the industrial and commercial activities by all classes of lighting and motive power consumers in the State.

169. The energy generated during the year was 252,095,833 B. O. T. U. recording an increase of 5.66 per cent over that of last year.

170. The net revenue is Rs. 46,68,900 (excluding contribution to depreciation and provident fund). The percentage of net return on the capital cost, including the outlay on Krishnaraj Sagar reservoir amounting to Rs. 130 lakhs allocated to the Cauvery Power Scheme and excluding the outlay on Jog and Shimsha New Projects, works out at 9.70 per cent.

171. Estimates for the electrification of 11 places were sanctioned, while estimates for the electrification of nine places are still under consideration. A capital expenditure of Rs. 6,78,956 was incurred during the year on the several towns and rural electrification projects. One hundred and eighty-five towns and villages have been electrified at the end of 1938-39 as against 173 at the end of 1937-38.

172. The outlay on power supply to irrigation pumps was Rs. 26,391. The return on capital cost during the year was 3.79 (3.59) per cent. The profits accruing from irrigation pumps should be assessed not merely from the revenue earned from the power supply, but also from the great service rendered to the villagers, in saving their garden and other crops from total failure for want of rains, as in the case of the areca gardens valued at over one lakh of rupees in Hosahalli village, Shimoga taluk.

173. With a view to affording further relief to persons who have been supplied with irrigation pumps on the hire purchase system, orders were issued to reduce the rate of interest from 5 per cent to 4 per cent per annum, payment to be completed in special cases within a maximum of five years instead of two years. The guarantee to take power for a period of five years in respect of heating and cooking installations, the capital cost of which did not exceed Rs. 1,000, was also ordered to be waived.

174. The outlay on the extension of interior power and lighting was Rs. 4,28,713—for power supply to the Paper Mills, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers and for street lights at Harihar, the new motor road on Nandi Hills and on the Belagola road to Krishnaraj Sagar.

175. The ninth installation works at Sivasamudram were practically completed and the balancing reservoir put in service from 13th November, 1938. Consequent on this construction, the demand on Krishnaraj Sagar for water supply was reduced and 16·6 per cent less water was drawn, though there was an increase in power generated during the period to the extent of 4·67 per cent. The completion of these works now enables the Generating Station to accept loads up to 60,000 H. P.

176. The Shimsha New Project Works progressed rapidly during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 32,56,958 was incurred, bringing the total outlay on the project to Rs. 40,21,087, against the detailed estimates amounting to Rs. 59,75,000. Large quantities of locally manufactured materials, such as, cement, timber, porcelain and iron materials, etc., were obtained from Government departments. With the exception of switch-gear, transformers and the second turbine unit, all foreign materials have been received and are in course of erection.

177. The detailed estimates for the Jog Falls Project designed to produce 128,000 H. P. in four stages of 32,000 H. P. per stage and estimated to cost about Rs. 200 lakhs for the first and the second stages are under preparation. The Inaugural Stone at Jog Falls was graciously laid by His Highness the Maharaja on 5th February, 1939.

178. The construction of a telephone line to Jog was completed ; service roads and foot-paths were formed

and the transmission line is under construction. Extensive surveys and investigations for the location of the dam and the canal were conducted and are being examined by a Sub-Committee of Engineers of the Hydro-Electric Schemes Committee.

Telephone.

179. The number of automatic telephones in service (including link connections) at the end of the year was 540 at Bangalore and 247 at Mysore. The installation of the Channel Carrier Equipment has duplicated the Bangalore-Mysore Trunk line, providing greater facilities for inter-urban telephonic communications and the installation of the Repeater has brought the standard of the Bangalore-Mysore and Bangalore-Kolar Gold Field Trunk lines up to that necessary for permanent inter-connection with the All-India Telephone system. All-India trunk calls registered during 1938-39 in the Bangalore and Mysore Exchanges were 10,768.

180. To meet the further increasing demand for telephone service, Government have sanctioned an estimate for an additional 400 line equipment, for the present, for Bangalore. The Bangalore-Kolar Gold Field Trunk line was inter-connected with the All-India Trunk system from 9th February, 1939.

181. A gross revenue of Rs. 83,598 was realised during the year from the automatic telephones. The cost of maintaining the system was Rs. 29,711 and the net revenue, therefore, amounted to Rs. 53,887. The net return on the capital cost of Rs. 8,31,110 works out at 6.49 per cent.

Railway.

182. This is the first financial year in which the entire metre gauge system of the State has been worked by Government agency. The total capital at charge on entire Mysore State Railway amounts to Rs. 666.09 lakhs. The Central Railway Workshops have been expanded, new Railway Central Offices have been constructed, and both the Mysore and Bangalore City Railway Stations have been improved. In accordance with an approved scheme, certain stations are being electrically lighted. By June next year the Sagara-Talaguppe extension would be open for all classes of traffic. This will bring the Jog Falls within 10

miles of railway connection, besides facilitating transport of electrical materials of the Jog Falls Hydro-Electric scheme.

183. A resurvey of the proposed railway line from Kadur to Chickmagalur showed that the financial prospects were distinctly unfavourable and consequently the construction of this line has been abandoned. The question of improving the Kadur-Chickmagalur road and organising an efficient bus and lorry service is being examined. A fresh traffic and engineering survey at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned for the proposed Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam-Mettupaliyam line and the survey estimates received from the South Indian Railway Company are under scrutiny.

184. The introduction of a system of through road van services between the Mysore State Railway and the M. S. M. has resulted in the elimination to a large extent of the handling of road goods at junctions and consequent delays.

185. The "Maha Mastakabhisheka" of Sri Gomateswaraswami at Sravanabelagola is to take place during February, 1940. In order to deal with the heavy passenger traffic, expected from Northern India for the function, arrangements are afoot to provide improved facilities in the way of additional train services, cheap return tickets in conjunction with foreign railways, and extra waiting and siding accommodation at the concerned stations. Special posters and folders are also being got out for distribution at all Jain centres on foreign railways for purposes of advertising the function.

186. The actual receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 398.28 lakhs against the budgeted estimate of Rs. 386.83 lakhs. The general commercial services materially contributed to the increased revenue. Finance.

187. The expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 397.49 lakhs against Rs. 385.90 lakhs provided in the Budget. Large increases in expenditure occurred under the heads medical charges and public works.

188. The Revenue account of the year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 79,000 against Rs. 93,000 originally anticipated.

189. The total receipts and expenditure on account of service and debt heads were Rs. 796·96 lakhs and Rs. 788·11 lakhs respectively; the cash balance at the end of the year stood at Rs. 97·07 lakhs.

190. Under debt, there was a net outgoing of Rs. 86·33 lakhs, due chiefly to the repayment of 5½ per cent 1938 loan partly set off by the issue of the second series of 3 per cent 1956-61 loan.

191. The State held at the close of the year Rs. 583·81 (Rs. 656·35) lakhs (face value) worth of securities of different kinds, excluding shares of private companies, and the discharge of the 5½ per cent loan mainly accounts for the decrease.

192. The expenditure on capital works not charged to revenue to end of June 1939 amounted to Rs. 1,810 lakhs, while the liabilities on account of public debt and unfunded debt at the end of the same period stood at Rs. 1,421 lakhs.

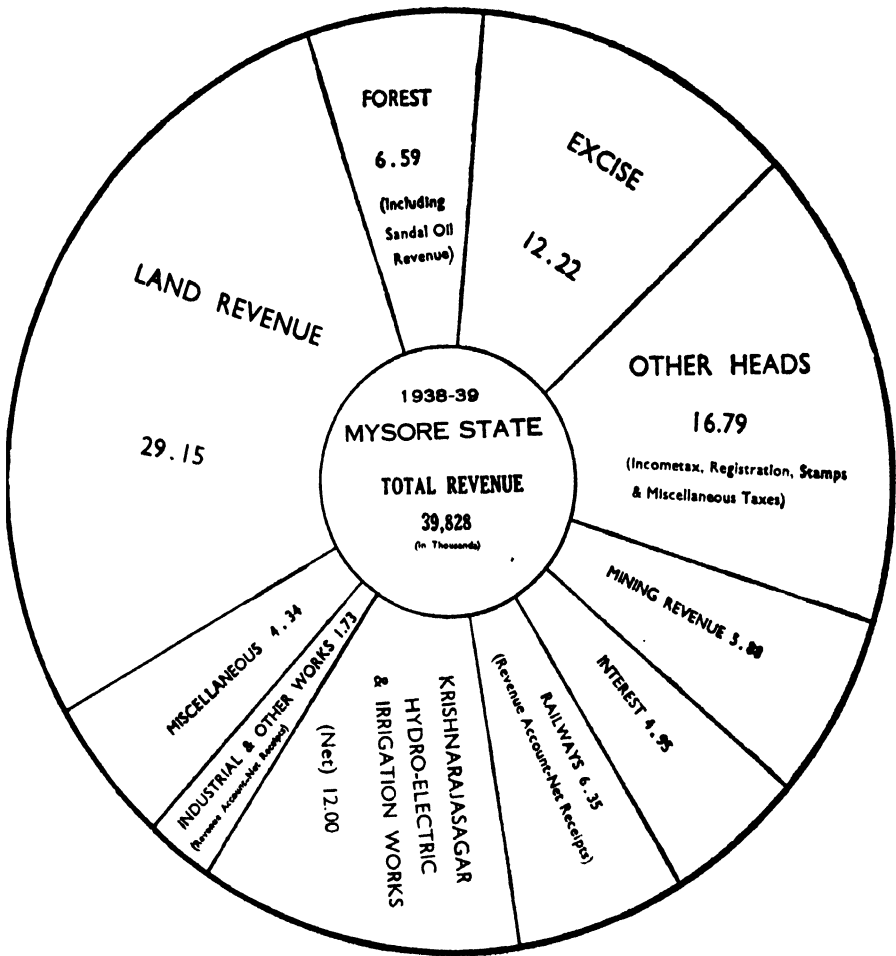
Public
Health.

193. The state of public health was in general satisfactory during the year. The estimated population during the year was 68,39,022, of which 10,34,406 live in urban areas and 58,04,616 in rural areas. The areas in which the population is found to be decreasing almost year after year are chiefly the taluks of Alur, Arkalgud, Belur, Hassan and Manjarabad in the Hassan district and Chickmagalur, Koppa, Mudigere and Narasimharajapura in the Kadur district.

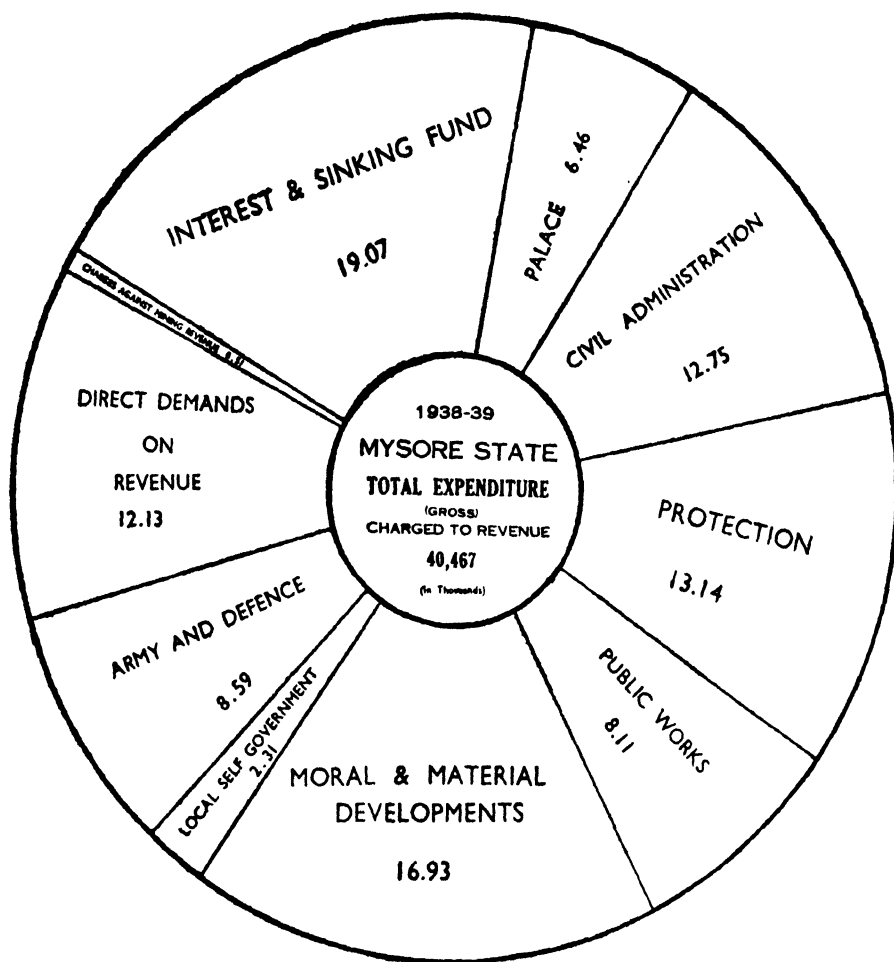
194. The total expenditure on public health was Rs. 52·6 lakhs—including Rs. 19·5 lakhs spent by the Medical department on the curative side—the increase of expenditure on public health over that in the previous year being over Rs. 7 lakhs, in addition to the amounts spent on public health by village panchayats. A large amount of money is being spent every year on public health and year after year this expenditure is increasing.

195. The year registered a low incidence of small-pox and a big drop in cholera deaths. As a preventive measure, 2,24,412 anti-plague inoculations, 6,462 anti-cholera inoculations and 2,50,780 vaccinations were performed. An anti-rat campaign by means of fumigation with cyanogas was also undertaken in 18 places and 6,284 houses were fumigated.

MYSORE STATE : TOTAL REVENUE, 1938-39.



MYSORE STATE : TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1938-39.



196. In connection with the control of plague, the method of cyanogasing was recommended for adoption in the municipalities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field. By the end of the year, 2,874 houses were cyanogased in the Kolar Gold Field.

197. Malaria accounts for over 30 per cent of the total mortality. Control of malaria, therefore, is a very important public health problem in the Mysore State. During the year, malaria control work was started in Chickmagalur town and Sakrepatna. Mosquito control in Bangalore city and the routine control work in Mysore city, the three study stations of Hiriyur, Mudigere and Nagenhalli, Mandya and the ten selected villages in the Irwin Canal area were continued during the year. Control by anti-malaria engineering methods in three villages near Mandya was also continued. Malaria surveys were completed at Shimshapur, Belur, Jog, Devarayasamudra, 10 villages in the Marconahalli area, 17 villages of the Closepet area, two villages close to Bangalore city, the Alageshwar Tea Estates area round Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore city, and Balehalli village near Chickmagalur.

198. Special arrangements were made at the Panchalinga Darsana Jatra at Talkad for water supply and conservancy.

199. During the year 12 water supply projects were completed and 20 were under construction; 11 drainage projects were completed and 11 were under construction; 17 bore-wells were completed and 12 were under progress at the end of the year. During the year, 1,496 water samples from different parts of the State were collected and analysed.

200. The Nutrition Committee was engaged in examining the several problems pertaining to the food and diet of the people and the measures that may be adopted from time to time to effect improvements. Biological experiments were carried on for finding out the nutritive value of some of the common food stuffs and on the ill-effects of using polished rice and the effect of mixing *dhal* in different proportions in the diet.

201. A tuberculosis survey of Sira town was made towards the end of the year. House-to-house visits were

made and information in respect of housing conditions, number of inmates and the economic status of the families was collected.

202. The medical inspection in schools and colleges embraced 6,545 students; in 2,314 signs of malnutrition were noticed and 1,028 cases were referred to hospitals for treatment.

203. Analysis of returns made in the area, where, as per specific Government Order, the new system of registration and compilation of vital statistics, including marriages, has been brought into force, show that improvements have been effected in the returns of vital statistics.

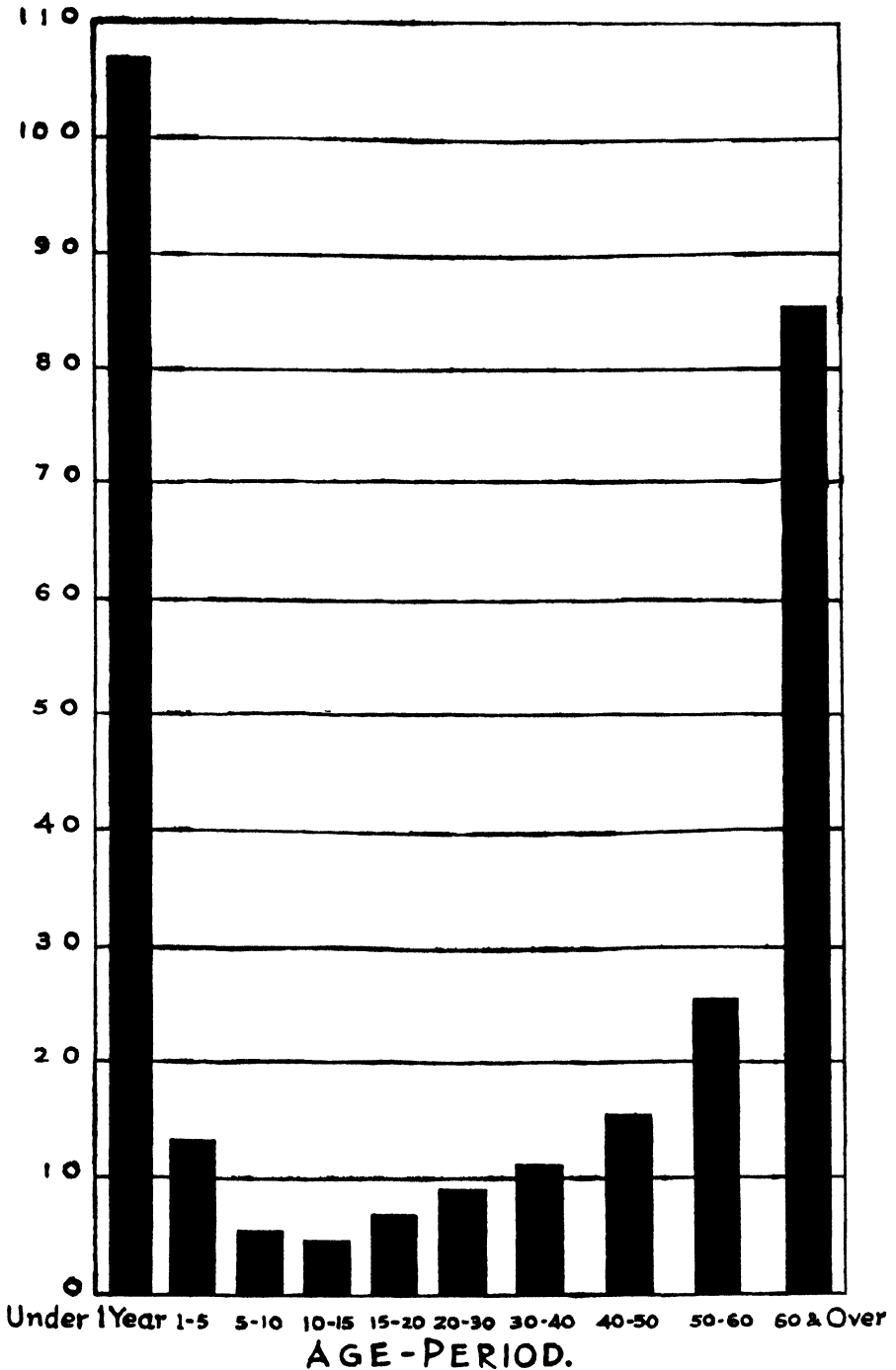
204. Morbidity studies were continued during the year. The order of healthiness in the districts, as indicated by the morbidity rates is (1) Bangalore, (2) Tumkur, (3) Chitaldrug, (4) Mysore, (5) Kolar, (6) Hassan, (7) Shimoga, and (8) Kadur. The high morbidity rates in the cities are due to the existence of several medical institutions attended by many patients from outside. Detailed studies are being made to discover the existence of localities in the *malnad* area which are very bad in respect of morbidity and mortality and which, therefore, should be taken up first when considering specific remedial measures.

Medical.

205. The installation during the year of an up-to-date deep X-ray therapy apparatus in the Victoria Hospital for the treatment of cancer cases was an important step in the progress of medical administration in the State. Hitherto, there were no facilities in the State hospitals for the treatment of such cases, which had, therefore, to be sent to Madras and other places.

206. The Mental Hospital was visited by Dr. Edward Mapother, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., Superintendent, Maudsley Hospital, London, and the eminent Professor of Psychiatry, London University. He described the hospital as a "monument to the vision and wisdom of all those responsible for mental institutions in the East" and held that "this institution is almost unique among mental hospitals in India. The Government of Mysore seem to realise that it is not merely humane but economical to deal with mental patients at a stage when they are suffering from a particularly curable form of illness rather than to delay and

MORTALITY-RATES IN MYSORE STATE IN THE FOLLOWING AGE GROUPS IN 1938.



segregate them when they are an intolerable social nuisance. It is quite evident that modern methods of diagnosis and treatment are available and freely used." It is worth recording in this connection that the Bangalore Mental Hospital is probably the first institution of its kind in India which has a separate psychological section with its own laboratory for the investigation of cases.

207. At the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, heliotherapy was introduced by the construction of two solaria, one for male and the other for female patients, with six beds in each. If there are more patients than this requiring heliotherapy, they are accommodated in the wards and taken to the solarium every morning for treatment. Public appreciation of the value of anti-tuberculosis work was shown by the collection of Rs. 1,55,000 as the State contribution to the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

208. The annual conference of the Trained Nurses' Association of India was held at Mysore. Improvements were effected in the housing condition of the pupil midwives, who come to Bangalore for training by the construction of an up-to-date Institute for Midwives at a cost of Rs. 20,000, for which the local Red Cross Society contributed a sum of Rs. 15,000.

209. Private donations for the cause of medical relief totalled Rs. 1,31,951. Mr. Pratap Singh Karasandas of Bombay, who had attended the Minto Hospital as an out-patient, gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 for building a ward, in appreciation of the treatment given to him at the institution.

210. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University education, amounted to Rs. 69,58,651. Public instruction.

211. There was an increase over last year of 386 institutions—public and private—and their strength has risen by nearly 7,691 pupils. The total number of educational institutions now is 8,327 and the number of pupils is 3,60,588. Government sanctioned the conversion of the Central Adikarnataka Institute into a complete Vocational Middle School.

212. With a view to providing opportunities for unsuccessful candidates at the previous S. S. L. C. examinations

and for those who studied under the old rules and did not appear for the final examination to qualify themselves, the holding of the S. S. L. C. examination under the old rules in November 1939, March 1940 and November 1940 was sanctioned. For the benefit of the candidates desiring to appear for these examinations, morning classes of four months' duration have been opened in a few high schools.

University.

213. Sanction was accorded during the year for the formation of a University Employment Bureau with the object of maintaining a record of the post-university career of the graduates and for securing employment for students leaving the University. The Kolar Gold Field Mining Board instituted a scheme for taking a certain number of Mysore graduates as probationers for purposes of training. Under this scheme seven graduates were taken.

214. A noteworthy feature of the University work was the social welfare work by the students of the University. The University Union at Bangalore arranged for social welfare work, both in urban and in rural centres, by holding week-end camps during the Christmas holidays and a month's camp during the summer vacation. The welfare work included lectures and demonstrations on sanitation, adult literacy, games, etc. As it was considered desirable to give it greater prominence and provide larger facilities for the work, a special officer, Mr. P. S. Wright, a member of the Oxford Fellowship at Cawnpore, was appointed. It is proposed to establish a University Settlement immediately at Bangalore and very soon at Mysore.

215. Physical education has been made compulsory from the first year University class of the current session. Besides a superintendent of physical education already sanctioned for the Bangalore centre, another superintendent has been appointed during the current year for the Mysore centre. It is under contemplation to employ a superintendent of physical education for the Women's College.

216. Arrangements have been made for providing military instruction to 100 students in Bangalore and another 100 students at Mysore.

217. Arrangements were made to provide instruction in Hindi as an optional subject in the Intermediate College at Mysore.

218. From the current session, fellowships tenable for three years will take the place of the present post-graduate scholarships tenable for a year each. A considerable volume of research work was done and found its way into the pages of important scientific periodicals. Two junior members of the University qualified during the year for the degree of Doctor of Science in Zoology and Chemistry, respectively. The emoluments of a Fellowship have been fixed at Rs. 100 per mensem so that there might be no temptation to drop research in the middle of the tenure to secure a job.

219. Of more or less academic interest is the transfer of the School of Engineering to the control of the University. The teaching staff of the College of Engineering has been ordered to be reorganised. The transfer of the Degree classes of the Maharani's College, Mysore, to Bangalore was effected at the commencement of the current session. Now the Degree College, *viz.*, the Maharani's College for Women is in Bangalore, and the Intermediate College, *viz.*, the Maharani's Intermediate College is in Mysore. The Intermediate College at Mysore has been permitted to have science sections in addition to the arts sections. The Degree College at Bangalore enrolls students both for science and arts.

220. During the vacation of the year, refresher courses were arranged both in arts and science subjects to deputed teachers by the University.

221. Sanction was accorded to the scheme for the institution of post-secondary diploma courses in vocational subjects as follow-on courses for students passing the S.S.L.C. examination with other than arts or science subjects as optionals—such as agriculture, sericulture, veterinary science, civil, mechanical, electrical and automobile engineering, music, domestic science, printing and binding, and commerce and administration. The underlying idea is that a diversion should be effected, at the end of the high school stage, from the usual degree courses, of pupils whose temperaments and capacities are suited to other courses. This will also help to lead them to avenues of employment where the demand for their services is likely to be better. The scheme prepared by the University was sanctioned during the year and it is hoped to start some of these courses in 1940-41.

222. A grant of Rs. 2,150 was given to certain University institutions to provide free lunch to poor students. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 900 for the canteen of the Maharaja's College, and the Dewan was pleased to continue his contribution to the canteen of the Central College, Bangalore.

223. The proposal to commence the University session on 1st June instead of in the last week of June, and to hold the University examinations in February—March instead of March—April was sanctioned by Government during the year. This proposal will be given effect to from the examinations of 1940 and the session of 1940-41.

224. The total student strength of the University during the year was 3,417 (3,167), and the number of women students was 270 (252). The number of women students who qualified for the several degrees was 22. Eleven were qualified for the L.M.P. Diploma and 59 were successful in the Intermediate examination. The number of degree class students was 67 (74).

225. Three endowments were offered to the University during the year. The University Act was amended so as to empower the University to affiliate institutions within the State. As a result, the University will be able, in future, not only to administer colleges and schools directly as hitherto, but also to recognise and affiliate colleges managed by other agencies. This will be a means of bringing under common control institutions of higher education in the State itself and it may also help to bring under one common University, the system of higher education in all Karnataka.

226. The publications side of University activities was well in evidence. The University Extension Lecture Series proved popular. Each teaching department was given facility to bring out bulletins on the subject matter of its research. The system of culture weeks conducted by the University Teachers' Association received a further development: two centres, *viz.*, T. Narsipur and Anekal, were selected for continuous work during a considerable part of the year. Lectures were delivered during a number of successive week-ends and they were

later published as booklets. It is proposed to extend this system of lectures at the same centre and to publish their substance in popular language. These activities are expected to help in making Kannada an ever-increasingly effective medium for scientific and literary work for the benefit not only of a select class but also of the community at large.

227. A scheme for expediting the work of the English-Kannada Dictionary was sanctioned by Government during the year. Six thousand vocables were rendered by the office during the year so that the total rendered by the office is now 39,000. Part IV of the Dictionary and the first forme of Part V were printed during the year, bringing the total number of pages printed to 400. A monograph in Kannada on "The Science of Life," the second edition of the "Life of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa" and the third edition of the Harischandrakavya Sangraha belonging to the Kannada Publication Series were published during the year. A new series of publications called the University Extension Lecture Series was started during the year for printing and making available for sale at a low price some of the popular lectures delivered under the University Extension Lectures scheme.

228. The Gardens department controlled during the year 89 gardens. Besides, the Garden Assistant's services were made available for assisting municipalities in regard to lay out of parks and also for encouraging fruit cultivation in rural areas. With the help of local authorities, ornamental trees were planted in the main avenues approaching the towns and taluk headquarters. Economic plants were introduced in several village panchayets. Then, there were the horticultural inspectors who visited villages and taluk headquarters for distributing seeds and seedlings of fruit plants and vegetables. Gardens.

229. Scientific work is an important part of the routine duties of the Gardens department. A number of foreign plants of economic and ornamental value are introduced, acclimatised and propagated for distribution. These include various varieties of Dahlias from Holland, Gladioli from England, Heliotropes from Naples and Chrysanthemums from Allahabad.

230. Experimental work on fruit plants and vegetables were systematically carried on at the Krishnaraj Sagar Orchard, the Fruit Nursery at Lal-Bagh, the Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta, the Horticultural Farm, Bangalore, and the Jeevanrayankatte Farm, Mysore. Experiments on apples, mangoes, pine apples and figs have yielded very satisfactory results. At the Hessarghatta Fruit Research Station, the area planted with apples during the year was nearly 20 acres. Pine apples were planted in $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres and several varieties of figs in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land.

231. Technical advice was freely given for the maintenance of fig plants in Ganjam. A number of young plants were issued to growers, free of cost. Vegetable seeds were also given free for inter-cultivation and to encourage the cultivation of vegetables.

PART II

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL

Chap. I

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For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES	}	reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for the year 1911-12.
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For particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	}	reference is invited to paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08 and also to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for the year 1923-24.
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(i) Tours of His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the Yuvaraja.

1. His Highness the Maharaja spent about seven months of the year at the Capital, about five weeks at Bangalore, about seven weeks at Ootacamund and about a month at Kemmangundi.

2. His Highness paid brief visits to Hassan, Bombay and Madras during the year. His Highness visited Shimoga in connection with the inauguration of the Jog Falls Project on the 5th February 1939. His Highness also visited Halagur in Malvalli Taluk in connection with the opening ceremony of the Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Bridge over the Shimsha River on the 29th June 1939.

3. In the course of the year, His Highness presided over the following ceremonies :—

(1) Convocation of the University of Mysore on the 6th October 1938.

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- (2) Opening of the buildings of the United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd, at Bangalore on the 2nd December 1938.
- (3) Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., at Bangalore on the 2nd December 1938.
- (4) Inauguration of the Jog Falls Project on the 5th February 1939.
- (5) Opening of the Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Bridge over the Shimsha River at Halagur on the 29th June 1939.

4. An outstanding event of the year was the visit to Mysore of His Excellency the Viceroy and Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow. Their Excellencies stayed in Mysore from the 13th to the 16th January 1939.

His Highness
the Yuvaraja.

5. His Highness the Yuvaraja presided over the Eighth State Scout Rally at Chitaldrug in August 1938. In September 1938, he opened the clock tower at Kolar and the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board High School in the same month. In November 1938, he opened the Mysore State Education League Conference and the New Ayurvedic Hospital building, Mysore. He also presided over the annual meeting of the Trained Nurses' Association of India. In December he opened the Twelfth Music Conference of the Music Academy and the Park Fair at Madras. In January 1939, he visited the Mysore Association, and distributed prizes at the All-India Poultry Show, Madras, organised by the Maharaja of Pithapuram. Soon after, His Highness fell ill and had to prolong his stay in Madras till March under medical advice. In March, he returned to Mysore.

6. Tours of the Dewan and Members of Council.

Dewan

1938 July 6th	... Inspected the Hessarghatta Stud Farm.
Do 9th	... Visited Dorasanipalya.
Do 17th	... Do Malur.
Do 21st	... Do Sidlaghatta.
Do 23rd	... Mysore.
Do 24th to 26th	... Toured in the Mysore district, visiting Hole-Narsipur and Chamarajnagar.
Do 27th	... Inspected Nandidrug.
Do 28th	... Do Whitefield.
Do 31st	... Do Nandidrug.
August 3rd to 7th	... To Madras—To deliver the University Convocation Address.

August 17th	...	Inspected Whitefield.
Do 25th to 27th	...	Toured in the Tumkur district, visiting Pavagada and Sira.
September 14th to 25th	...	To Simla on State business.
Do 26th to October 8th	...	Mysore—To take part in the Dasara Durbars and preside at the session of the Representative Assembly.
October 17th	...	Visited Chamaraaj Sagar.
Do 18th	...	Inspected Maroonahalli Reservoir Work.
Do 27th	...	Do the Hessarghatta Farm.
November 11th to 15th	...	Inspection tour of the Mysore district, visiting Krishnarajnagr, Saligram, Hunsur, Periyapatna, Krishnarajpet, Kyathanahalli, Naga-mangala, Agalaya, Melkote and Karapur.
Do 17th to 20th	...	Inspection tour of the Hassan district, visiting Saklespur, Alur, Belur, Arkalgud, Kononur and Ramnathapur.
Do 26th to 29th	...	Inspection tour of the Kolar district, visiting Goribidnur, Gudibanda, Bagepalli, Chintamani, Srinivasapur and Mulbagal.
December 4th	...	Visited Byramangala
Do 20th	...	Mysore.
Do 21st	...	Inspected Sivasamudram.
Do 24th	...	Visited Kengeri.
Do 27th	...	Do do
Do 28th	...	Do Nelamangala.
Do 29th	...	Do Hoskote.
Do 30th	...	Do Devanahalli.
Do 31st	...	Do Tumkur.
January (1939) 8th to 9th	...	To Madras—To visit His Highness the Yuvaraja during his illness.
Do 10th to 17th	...	Mysore and Karapur in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.
February 8rd	...	Mysore.
Do 4th to 6th	...	Visited Sagar and Jog—In connection with the Inaugural Ceremony of the Jog Falls Project by His Highness the Maharaja.
Do 11th	...	Visited Kengeri.
Do 17th	...	Inspection tour to Hunsur.
Do 18th to 21st	...	To Mangalore—To preside at the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the South Kanara Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Also visited Sampaje Karkal (to lay the Foundation-stone of the Maternity Ward in the District Board Hospital), Udipi, Manipal (to lay the Foundation-stone of the Hindu Orphanage), Belthangady and Sri Dharmastala at Ujre.
Do 21st to 23rd	...	Inspection tour of Kadur district (on return from Mangalore)—visiting Mudigere and Chickmagalur.
March 7th to 9th	...	Visited Bhadravati and Shimoga.
Do 10th	...	Do Dodballapur.
Do 16th	...	Do Kadgod.
Do 22nd	...	Do Chamaraaj Sagar.
Do 27th to 29th	...	Mysore.
April 1st to 3rd	...	Davangere—To lay the Foundation-stone of the Veerasaiva Orphanage, perform the opening ceremony of the Tuberculosis Hospital and to switch on the electric lights of the town.

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April 19th to May 16th	...	To Ootacamund.
May 24th to 26th	...	To Salem—To preside at the anniversary celebrations of the Salem District Chamber of Commerce. Also visited Hosur, Kaveripatnam, Karimangalam, Dharmapuri and Omalur.
May 28th to June 7th	...	To Mysore—To take part in the Birthday Celebrations and preside at the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly.
June 10th	...	Inspected Nandidrug.
Do 11th	...	Visited Mandya.
Do 16th	...	Do Yelahanka.
Do 18th	...	Do Bandiganahalli.
Do 29th	...	Halgur—In connection with the opening ceremony of the Bridge across the Shimsha by His Highness the Maharaja.
First Member of Council.	1938 July 1st to 11th	... Attended the meetings of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research held at Simla and inspected the different agencies for Mysore Industries at Delhi and Bombay.
	August 24th to 27th	... Visited Mysore and inspected the Exhibition Building, Sri Krishnarajendra Mills and other industrial concerns.
	September 8rd	... Inspected the rural welfare centre at Closepet and presided over the Committee meeting.
	Do 21st	... Inspected the area under tobacco cultivation and curing barns at Whitefield.
	Do 24th to 30th	... In Mysore in connection with the Dasara Durbars and the Session of the Representative Assembly.
	October 1st to 5th	... Attended the session of the Representative Assembly.
	Do 9th to 10th	... Inspected the Sewage Farm at Mysore and attended the prize distribution function of the Exhibition.
	Do 15th	... Inspected the Peenya Plantation near Yeswantapur.
	November 2nd	... Inspected the Adikarnataka Co-operative Society and Colony at Gottigere.
	Do 14th	... Inspected the town and the Y. M. C. A. rural reconstruction centre at Doddballapur and inspected the Devanhalli Town en route to Bangalore.
	December 26th to 31st	... Toured in the Mysore district visiting Heggaddevankote, Yelandur, T. Narsipur and Nagamangala with special reference to seasonal conditions. Inspected the industrial concerns in Mysore City and Khedda operations at Kakankote.
	1939 January 1st	... En route to Bangalore, visited Nelligere and inspected the Marconahalli reservoir in Kunigal taluk.
	Do 12th to 15th	... In Mysore in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.
	February 13th	... Inspected the Stoneware Pipes and Potteries Factory near Hessarghatta.

February 20th to 25th	...	Inspected the railway line up to Hindupur and toured in the Kolar district visiting Goribidnur, Thippaganaballi, Thondebha vi, Gudibanda, Chikballapur, Nandi, Talagavara, Hindignal and Kolar. En route to Bangalore, visited Malur and Hoskote.	
March 10th to 14th	...	Inspected the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati; visited the Jog Falls Project and the Hirebhaskar dam site and presided over the Mysore Engineers' Association Conference at Shimoga.	
April 10th to 22nd	...	Attended the Ministers' Conference at Bombay in connection with the draft Instrument of Accession and interviewed the Political Adviser to the Crown Representative at New Delhi on official matters.	
Do 23rd to 25th	..	Visited Mysore and attended the informal Conference with the Hon'ble the Resident and the Dewan in connection with Federation. Inspected the Railway Station, Silk Factory, Bitumen Emulsion Plant and the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills.	
May 12th to 15th	...	Presided over the Chitaldrug District Conference and inspected the town, offices and institutions.	
Do 16th to 20th	...	Presided over the Kolar District Conference and opened the Exhibition at Kolar. Inspected the town, offices and institutions. Visited Kolar Gold Field and inspected the Mines.	
Do 23rd to 31st	...	In Mysore in connection with the Birthday Durbar and the Representative Assembly meetings.	
June 1st to 5th	...	Attended the Representative Assembly meetings in Mysore.	
Do 7th to 14th	...	Attended the meetings of the Chamber of Princes and Ministers held at Bombay to consider the draft Instrument of Accession. Inspected the Mysore Industries at Bombay.	
1938 December 14th	...	Visited Hosur for the purpose of study of the prohibition scheme introduced there and on the way inspected Bannerghatta, Jigani, Anekal and Attibele villages.	Second Member of Council.
Do 15th	...	Inspected the Tobacco Grading Station at Whitefield and the villages of Ramagondanahalli, Katamnallur, Benniganahalli and Krishnarajapuram.	
Do 20th	...	Presided over the Closepet Rural Welfare Centre Committee Meeting held at Closepet, Inspected the water supply arrangements made at Mayaganahalli and discussed certain important matters pertaining to the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Closepet.	
Do 23th	...	Inspected the water supply scheme, the jatra and the cattle show at Subramany Ghati, Dodballapur taluk.	
1939 January 4th	...	Inspected the Closepet Rural Welfare Centre and the arrangements in connection with the Exhibition.	
Do 8th	...	Visited Mysore and on the way inspected fig cultivation at Ganjam.	

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- 1939 January 9th to 11th ... Inspected the Mysore City Municipality works in connection with the Viceregal visit, the Thagadur Village Panchayet and the Nanjan-
gud Town Municipality and *en route* to
Bangalore inspected the Irwin Canal Farm at
Gandal.
- Do 13th to 18th ... Visited Mysore in connection with the Viceregal
visit. During the stay at Mysore, inspected
the New Cheluvamba Hospital, the Princess
Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, the Govern-
ment Ayurvedic and Unani College and the
Exhibition Buildings.
- Do 29th ... Inspected the Maralavadi tank and the cultivation
thereunder and paid a visit to the Degil
Mutt at Kankanhalli.
- 1939 February 4th to 9th... Toured in the Mysore District. Presided over
the Training College Day celebrations at
Mysore on the 4th February. Inspected the
Muzrai Institutions at T.-Narsipur and
Talakad and distributed prizes at the cattle
show at Mudakatore. Inspected the Hunsur
and Periyapatna Municipalities and distri-
buted prizes at the cattle show at Bettadapur.
Discussed outstanding questions with the
Municipal Councillors at Krishnarajanagar.
Inspected the Vani Vilas Hospital also.
En route to Bangalore inspected the Muni-
cipal School at Mandya.
- Do 15th ... Presided over the meeting of the Closepet Rural
Welfare Centre Managing Committee.
- Do 24th to 26th... Visited Mysore and opened the Sree Meenambal
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at
Mysore on 25th February 1939 and inspected
the Veterinary Hospital, Abhinava Shankara-
laya and the Exhibition Buildings at Mysore.
En route to Bangalore *via* Nagamangala,
Mayasandra, Kadaba and Tumkur, made
general enquiries at Nagamangala regarding
seasonal conditions and collections, opened
the Maternity Ward at Kadaba and inspected
the Tumkur Municipality.
- 1939 March 11th to 18th ... Toured in the Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga
districts. Inspected the Chennarayapatna
Municipality and made general enquiries
about collections and seasonal conditions.
Inspected the medical institutions at Chik-
magalur and the site proposed for the
construction of a bridge across the river
Veda on Sakrepatna-Banavar Road, and
the Medical Institutions at Mudigere and
Kalasa and the temple at Kalasa. Visited
Balehonnur Mutt. Inspected the Balehonnur
Coffee Experimental Farm, Hospital at
Sringeri and the Frontier Toll-gate at
Agumbe. Inspected also the Dispensary,
newly built Maternity Home and other insti-
tutions at Agumbe. Inspected the Thirtha-
halli town and the Municipality, Shimoga
town and the Municipality, the District

			Hospital and other institutions in Shimoga and the site proposed for the construction of a Veterinary Dispensary at Honnali. Visited Channagiri town and inspected the Municipality and the site proposed for the construction of a new veterinary dispensary. <i>En route to Bangalore</i> visited Bhadravati.
1939 March 26th to 27th	...	Visited Mandya and inspected the new District Office buildings under construction and opened the municipal high school building at Mandya.	
1939 April 9th to 11th	...	Visited Maddur, Malvalli and Bluff. Inspected the Muzrai Institutions at Sivasamudram Island, and the works in connection with the Shimshapur Project. <i>En route to Bangalore</i> made enquiries about seasonal conditions and collections at Maddur.	
Do 16th	...	Inspected the Scout Training camp at Dodballapur.	
Do 20th to 24th	...	Visited Mysore and inspected the water supply arrangements made at Melkote; the Cheluvamba Hospital at Mysore and Chemical and Fertiliser Works at Belagola. Presided over the Mysore District Conference held at 12 noon on the 22nd April 1939. Inspected the two new dispensaries built, one at Chamundipuram and the other at Narasimharaja Mohalla, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital and the Epidemic Diseases Hospital. On the way back to Bangalore inspected the Dispensary at Mandya.	
1939 May 18th	...	Inspected the Dodballapur Y. M. C. A., Rural Reconstruction Centre and the Village Panchayets of Rajaghatta and Melkote and the Municipality at Devanahalli.	
Do 16th to 21st	...	Toured in the Shimoga and Kadur districts. Presided over the District Conference at Shimoga on 17th May 1939. Inspected the Shimoga Town. Presided over the District Conference at Chickmagalur on the 19th May. Inspected the Anjanapur tank and the lands irrigated under the tank and the channel area. Enquired into the progress of collection at Sowlanga, Chinnikatte, Harogoppa and Anjanapur.	
Do 23rd to 28th	...	Visited the Shimoga district. Met the Shimoga Town Municipal Councillors and inspected the Shimoga Municipality, the Mahishi Panchayet, Marthur Farm and the Sagar, Shikarpur and Nyamati municipalities.	
Do 29th to 31st	...	Visited Mysore for attending the Birthday Durbar and the Meetings of the Representative Assembly.	
1939 June 1st to 6th	...	Halted at Mysore. Attended the Meetings of the Representative Assembly.	
Do 20th	...	Inspected the Rural Welfare work carried out in Koppa Village (Anekal Taluk) by the students of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram Mutt and Gottigere and Bannerghatta villages.	

POLITICAL**(ii) Political.**

Subsidy.

7. A sum of Rs. 19'11 lakhs was paid on account of subsidy to the Government of India in two equal instalments of Rs. 9,55,500 each on the due dates, *viz.*, the 31st January 1939 and the 31st March 1939.

The British Resident.

8. The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C., continued as British Resident in Mysore during the year 1938-39.

(iii) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

9. There were two sessions of the Representative Assembly; the first lasted for seven days commencing from 28th September 1938 and the second for a similar period commencing from 30th May 1939.

Dasara Session.

10. At the Dasara Session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following Bills :—

1. Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code.
2. Bill to amend the Village Panchayet Act.
3. Bill to amend the Cattle Trespass Act.
4. Power Alcohol Bill.
5. Bill to establish and regulate Agricultural Markets.
6. Tea Control Bill.
7. Bill to amend the Mysore Limitation Act.
8. Bill to amend the Mysore Paper Currency Act.
9. Money-lenders' Bill.
10. Bill to amend the Mysore Patents and Designs Act.
11. The Mysore Juvenile Bill.

11. With the exception of two, *viz.*, the Bill to amend the Village Panchayet Act and the Bill to provide for the mixture of alcohol with petrol for use as motor fuel, which were not approved by a large majority, the general principles of all the other Bills were accepted.

12. Sixty-nine questions were asked, of which 59 were answered. Out of 37 resolutions on the agenda, 6 were moved and discussed. One resolution was put to vote

and carried, one resolution was not pressed and the other four were withdrawn after discussion. Out of 212 representations, 75 were taken up and discussed.

13. The only adjournment motion regarding ban on public meetings in Mysore City was discussed and not pressed. The opinion of Assembly was taken regarding levy of an acreage cess in lieu of tank maintenance work by raiyats.

14. At the Budget Session in May and June 1939, the opinion of the Assembly was obtained in regard to the general principles of the following Bills:—

Budget
Session.

1. Bill to amend the Mysore State Life Insurance Act.
2. Bill to amend the Provident Funds Act.
3. Bill to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Act.
4. Bill further to amend the Mysore City Municipalities Act.
5. Bill to amend the Mysore University Act.
6. Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act.
7. Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.
8. Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.
9. Bill to amend the Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime movers Act.
10. Bill to provide for grading and marking of certain agriculture produce in the State.
11. Bill to provide for prohibition of sale or export by road or rail, of Coffee husk in the State.

15. The general principles of all the eleven Bills were approved by the Assembly. The general discussion on the Budget and the Resolutions thereon occupied about three days and a half. Out of three resolutions on the Budget which were moved, two were withdrawn and one was not pressed after discussion. Out of 69 questions asked, 58 were answered. Out of 121 representations received for consideration, 54 were taken up and discussed. The adjournment motion regarding Railway Employees' grievances was allowed to be discussed as a special representation. Out of 25 general resolutions tabled, four were discussed: two of them were lost and the remaining two were not pressed.

CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied area and tenure.

16. The total recorded area of the State was 18,875,097 (18,875,009) acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 1,380,101 acres and 7,208,870 acres consisting of minor inams, forests and unculturable waste not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 10,286,126 acres available for cultivation. Out of this, 7,747,290 (7,726,328) acres (*i.e.*, 75·3 per cent of the area available for cultivation) was under occupancy thereby showing an increase of 20,962 acres in the area under occupation. The net area cropped during the year was 6,306,378 (6,243,178) acres. The number of ¹*raiyatwari* holdings separately registered was 1,183,545 with an area of 8,461,323 acres giving an average of 7·1 per holding.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

17. In Government villages, 10,127 darkhast, phod and other records were disposed of and measurements were made of 13,585 survey numbers, involving 58,444 acres. Classification was undertaken in respect of 6,886 survey numbers, comprising an area of 30,046 acres, in 1,823 villages. One thousand, one hundred and fifty-seven cases of encroachments, covering an area of 228 acres, were detected.

18. The scheme of record of rights was introduced into three more taluks.

19. ²*Potgi* to village officers was revised in respect of 1,701 villages in 17 taluks.

20. In Inam villages, detailed surveys were made of 12 villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 1,333 and the area involved was 4,743 acres.

21. Original classification of soils was carried out in twelve villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 1,498 and comprised an area of 5,299 acres.

22. *Pot-pahani*³ was carried out in respect of an area of 1,807 acres in sixteen villages.

NOTE.—1. A term applied to tracts in which revenue settlement is made by Government Officers with each actual cultivator, without the intervention of a third party.

2. Yearly emuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs.

3. An inspection statement.

**ADMN. OF
LAND****(iii) Land Revenue.**

23. Out of an area of 996,544 acres of assessed waste land, an extent of 60,952 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 91,761, was taken up for cultivation. The total area relinquished was 39,116 (42,149) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 55,164 (Rs. 70,951).

Assessed
waste.

24. An extent of 203 acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 131 was alienated mostly for building purposes.

Alienation.

25. Including the number pending from the preceding year, there were 26,792 darkbasts for disposal. Of these, 10,406 were granted and 10,094 rejected, leaving 6,292 pending at the close of the year. The area disposed of for cultivation was 48,958 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 58,521. Three thousand, nine hundred and thirty acres of land were granted to members of the Depressed Classes.

Darkbasts.

26. The total irrigable area under the Irwin Canal was 59,499 acres. The Sugar Company was in possession of an extent of 1,795 acres.

Special
Irrigation
Works.

27. There has been an expansion of cultivation under the Vani Vilas Sagar, the area under occupation being 8,616 acres. The supply of water under the Reservoir was intermittent throughout the year. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was made available for loans for coconut cultivation but it was not fully utilised. The extent brought under coconut cultivation was 22 acres.

28. A total area of 5,648 acres under the Anjanapur reservoir and channels was supplied with water during the year.

29. The extent of land cultivated under the Bhadra Right Bank channel was 7,192 acres.

30. The arrears at the beginning of the year under Land Revenue, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous, amounted to Rs. 22,61,563. The year's demand was Rs. 1,27,95,051. A sum of Rs. 1,18,81,532 was collected and a sum of Rs. 5,03,077 was remitted or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,71,995. The percentage of collections (including remissions) was Rs. 83·4 (87·6).

Collection of
Land
Revenue.

31. The number of processes of all kinds issued was 407,280 and a sum of Rs. 33,07,350 was realised as a result. The amount paid in response to the issue of notices was Rs. 21,52,973. Sale of land was resorted to in 55,337 cases and resulted in a realisation of Rs. 9,36,576.

Coercive
Processes.

**ADMN. OF
LAND**

—
Concessions
shown to
agriculturists.

Loans and
advances.

32. The seasonal conditions were not quite satisfactory and the general agricultural depression continued. The several concessions shown in the years 1934-35 to 1937-38 in regard to the relaxation of coercive processes and moderation of miscellaneous demands were continued.

33. Loans under all classes aggregating Rs. 1,14,118 were disbursed. One thousand and eighty-nine applications for takavi loans were sanctioned, involving a sum of nearly Rs. 75,866. Nineteen applications, thirteen in the Shimoga district and six in the Chitaldrug district involving a sum of Rs. 2,789 were sanctioned for the purpose of converting thatched houses into tiled ones. Of 979 applications for land improvement loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,30,440, two hundred and ninety-six applications involving a sum of Rs. 45,343 were sanctioned. Four hundred and eighty-six applications were either rejected for want of proper security or withdrawn for other reasons, leaving 197 applications pending at the close of the year. The amount which fell due for recovery was Rs. 3,78,791. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,13,542 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,65,249.

34. The scheme of granting loans to coffee planters inaugurated in 1936 was continued during the year. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,08,550 were distributed in the Hassan and Kadur districts. Government sanctioned the continuance of the scheme till the end of April 1940.

35. Fifty applications were received for loans for digging irrigation wells to a total amount of Rs. 16,650. Sixteen loans to an amount of Rs. 2,860 were sanctioned. Twenty-five applications were rejected for want of adequate security, leaving nine cases pending at the close of the year. Out of the total demand of Rs. 24,066, a sum of Rs. 7,078 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 16,938.

36. The demand on account of *hissa* fees from the commencement of operations amounted to Rs. 44,20,523. A sum of Rs. 1,04,520 was collected during the year, bringing the total collections and remissions to Rs. 26,94,280. A heavy balance of Rs. 17,26,343 remained to be recovered at the end of the year. Against a total demand of Rs. 3,00,933 under mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 1,15,908 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,85,025.

Record of
Rights
collections.

37. The scheme of collecting mutation fees along with registration fees at the time of the registration of documents was tried in 17 taluks.

38. There were 2,567 major and 20,837 minor tanks Tanks
Three hundred and three major and 127 minor tanks were restored or repaired during the year, at a cost of Rs. 3,72,080 and Rs. 88,240, respectively. The value of earth work done by raiyats was Rs. 48,110 in respect of major tanks and Rs. 48,852 in respect of minor tanks. The number of *chowthayi tanks was 228 and the maximum amount of remission admissible in respect of them was Rs. 5,541. One hundred and eighteen of these tanks were in action and the rest were in disrepair.

39. The number of Tank Panchayats was 113.

40. Land revenue amounting to Rs. 38,526 was Revenue
Money
Orders.
remitted by revenue money orders in 2989 cases.

41. There were at the end of the year 238 Village Village
Forests.
forests.

42. The number of avenue trees planted during the Avenue
trees.
year was 91,034.

43. At the beginning of the year, 4,905 decrees in Decrees in
favour of
Co-operative
Societies.
favour of Co-operative Societies covering a total sum of Rs. 8,26,441 were pending execution by the Revenue department. Two thousand six hundred and ninety-nine decrees covering Rs. 4,64,380 were received, bringing the total number of decrees for execution to 7,604 involving Rs. 12,90,821. Of these, 3,050 decrees involving Rs. 5,46,576 were disposed of. The number of decrees pending execution was 4,554 involving Rs. 7,44,245. Special staff was entertained in seven taluks for speeding up collection work.

44. In pursuance of the scheme for supplying articles Furniture.
of furniture to taluk offices, a sum of Rs. 5,500 was spent in equipping 20 taluk offices.

(iv) Inam Settlement.

45. Village service inams of an aggregate extent of 20 acres and 10 guntas were granted afresh in four cases during the year, while 48 such inams of an aggregate area of 435 acres were resumed by the Government.

* NOTE.—Tanks the holders of land under which are entitled to remission of
the wet assessment.

CHAPTER III --PROTECTION.**(i) Legislation.****A. The Mysore Legislative Council.**

46. Two meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year and these lasted for fourteen days.

47. On the agenda of these two meetings there were 26 Government measures. The following 21 Bills were finally passed :—

1. Bill to amend the Societies Registration Act.
2. The Mysore Cigarette-tobacco Safeguarding Bill.
3. Bill to provide for the mixture of alcohol with petrol for use as motor fuel.
4. Bill to amend the Mysore Limitation Act, 1911.
5. Bill to amend the Mysore Paper Currency Act, 1919.
6. Bill to amend the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.
7. Bill further to amend the Village Panchayet Act.
8. Bill to provide for the control of export of tea from and extension of the cultivation of tea in Mysore.
9. The Mysore Insurance Bill.
10. The Mysore Money Lenders' Bill.
11. The Mysore Juveniles Bill.
12. The Patents and Designs (amendment) Bill.
13. The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Bill.
14. The Mysore Land Revenue Code (amendment) Bill.
15. The Mysore State Life Insurance (amendment) Bill.
16. The Provident Funds (amendment) Bill.
17. The Mysore Village Panchayet (amendment) Bill.
18. The Mysore City Municipalities (amendment) Bill.
19. The Mysore University (amendment) Bill.
20. The Workmen's Compensation (amendment) Bill.
21. The Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime-movers (amendment) Bill.

48. The Bill to provide for the better control of the publication of newspapers and other printed works containing public news was recommitted to the same Select Committee with the addition of four more members. The following Bills were also referred to Select Committees:—

1. The Legal Practitioners (amendment) Bill.
2. The Code of Civil Procedure (amendment) Bill.
3. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Bill.
4. The Mysore Coffee Husk Control Bill.

49. One hundred and ninety-four questions were admitted in both the meetings, of which one hundred and one were starred and ninety-three unstarred. Printed answers were furnished to the members in respect of 89 starred and 86 unstarred questions.

50. Fourteen demands for additional and supplementary grants aggregating Rs. 12,09,234 were passed at the January session of the Legislative Council, 1939. The Budget for 1939-40 was passed at the second meeting. There were 247 cut motions tabled for consideration of which only 73 were moved and discussed. Seventy-two were withdrawn after necessary explanation and only one cut motion was pressed to a division and lost. Nineteen demands for additional and supplementary grants aggregating Rs. 33,64,346 were passed.

51. Twenty-two resolutions for the January session and 24 for the Budget session were admitted and of these, one at the former session and four at the latter were taken up for discussion.

52. At the January session of the Council (1939) the first resolution, which recommended the advisability of closure of toddy, arrack and ganja shops in the taluk of Goribidnur, Kolar District, with a view to work up the Prohibition movement and gradually to extend the same to the taluks bordering the Salem, Chittoor and Cuddapah Districts of the Madras Presidency, where such Prohibition is in force, was taken up for discussion and withdrawn on the assurance given that the Government were in sympathy with the object underlying the resolution. At the Budget session, four resolutions were taken up for discussion. The

first three resolutions were discussed and withdrawn after explanation was furnished on behalf of Government. The fourth was a resolution suggesting that a law be framed requiring that a person intending to change his religion and obtain the recognition of law for that change, should make at least fifteen days before the day of actual change, a declaration of his intention, before a Magistrate or other public authority appointed by the Government and another declaration within seven days after the change, reporting that change. This resolution was discussed at great length and when put to vote, was lost, 15 voting for and 22 against.

53. A list of the Acts which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year, is given in Appendix II.

B. Legislative Enactments.

54. The following paragraphs indicate the substance of the Acts which were passed into Law :—

1. *The Mysore Government Savings Certificates Act, 1938.*—This Act restricts the transfer of Mysore Government Savings Certificates and provides for the payment of Certificates standing in the name of deceased persons.

2. *The Mysore Limitation (amendment) Act, 1938.*—This Act amends the Mysore Limitation Act. Of the various amendments, the most important is one providing for the application of section 3, and sections 4, 9, 18 and 22 to the extent to which they are not expressly excluded in regard to any special or local law which prescribes a period of limitation different from that in the Limitation Act.

3. *The Mysore Hindu Widows Remarriage Act, 1938.*—This Act legalises the remarriage of Hindu widows and provides that the rights of widows over their deceased husbands' property shall cease on remarriage.

4. *The Code of Civil Procedure Amendment Act, 1938.*—This Act extends the exemption from attachment to the first fifty rupees and one-half the remainder of the salary of labourers, domestic servants and public officers. It further provides that after attachment of the attachable portion of such salary for a total period of 24 months, such

portion shall be exempt from attachment for a period of 12 months and where such attachment is made in execution of one decree shall be finally exempt from attachment in execution of that decree.

5. *The Mysore Village Panchayat (amendment) Act, 1938.*—This Act empowers the Amildar in every Panchayat to assess and recover in the manner prescribed a tax on all houses, shops or places of trade or business, etc.

6. *Act for the removal of religious and caste disabilities.*—This Act provides that no convert should be divested of any vested interest to or in property or be deprived of any right of inheritance or personal right by reason only of such conversion, subject to the proviso that no person shall be entitled by reason of this enactment to retain or acquire any property or right peculiar or appropriate only to the religion which he has renounced, etc.

7. *The Transfer of Property (amendment) Act, 1938.*—This Act makes extensive amendments to the Transfer of Property Act, 1918, principal among them being the recognition of the doctrine of part-performance.

8. *The Transfer of Property (amendment) Supplementary Act, 1938.*—This Act makes certain amendments to the Specific Relief Act, 1877, the Mysore Registration Act, 1903, the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as in force in Mysore, consequent upon the amendment to the Transfer of Property Act, by the amending Act referred to in the preceding paragraph.

9. *The Mysore Companies Act, 1938.*—This Act consolidates and amends the law relating to trading companies and other associations.

10. *The Mysore Paper Currency (amendment) Act, 1939.*—This Act recognises as legal tender bank notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

11. *Mysore Limitation (amendment) Act, 1939.*—This Act amends Article 11 of the First Schedule to the Mysore Limitation Act, 1911.

12. *An Act further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayat Act, 1926.*—This Act empowers the Deputy Commissioner to continue the period of supersession from time to time.

PROTEC-
TION
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13. *An Act further to amend the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as in force in Mysore.*—This Act reduces the period of detention of asses under Section 14 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as in force in Mysore.

14. *The Societies Registration (amendment) Act, 1939.*—This Act provides for the auditing of accounts of a Society registered under the Act, filing of copies of the Balance Sheet with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies and penalties for breach of these obligations.

15. *The Mysore Cigarette Tobacco Safeguarding Act, 1939.*—This Act gives power to the Government to control and regulate the quality of the seed supply and the curing and marketing of cigarette tobacco in the State and to safeguard the interests of tobacco cultivators.

16. *The Mysore Tea Control Act, 1939.*—It provides for the control of export of tea from and for the control of the extension of the cultivation of tea in Mysore.

17. *The Mysore Power Alcohol Act, 1939.*—It makes provision for the development of the Power Alcohol industry in the State by requiring its compulsory admixture with petrol for use as motor fuel.

18. *The Registration of Foreigners (Emergency) Act, 1939.*—This Act provides for the registration of foreigners entering, being present in, and departing from, Mysore.

C. Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

I. *The Mysore Weights and Measures Act, III of 1902.*—A new Rule 15-A was added to the Rules issued under the Weights and Measures Act, directing that weights and measures should be got re-tested and re-stamped once in every three years. (*Vide* Notification No. D. 10413--I. & C. 80-34, dated 7—10th June 1939.)

II. *The Mysore Registration of Births and Deaths Act, III of 1918.*—Revised rules were issued under the Mysore Births and Deaths Registration Act, III of 1918, for the working of the Act in the rural areas of Bangalore and Shimoga Districts.

III. *The Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, III of 1920.*—An additional Rule 27-A under the rules

framed under the Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, III of 1920, was passed directing that on sufficient cause being shown, it shall be open to the officer issuing the license to grant a duplicate of the same on payment of the fee of Rs. 2. (*Vide* Notification No. D. 108—I. & C. 228-37-3, dated 7th July 1938.)

IV. *The Mysore Highway Act, IV of 1920.*—The provisions of the Mysore Highway Act of 1920 and the rules framed thereunder were made to apply to the area administered by the K. G. F. Sanitary Board from 12th August 1938 and also to the main roads between Mysore and Manantody up to State limits and between Bhandipur and Nangli from 1st September 1938.

V. *The Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Act, IX of 1921.*—The provisions of this Act were extended to Closepet, Shimoga and Chamarajnagar Municipalities during the year. Rules were framed for the working of the Act.

VI. *The Mysore Representative Assembly and the Mysore Legislative Council Acts, XVIII and XIX of 1923.*—Two notifications, the first relating to amendment of rules regarding the maximum number of questions to be put by a non-official member of the Legislative Council and the second, pertaining to the provision of a rule for preparing the waiting list of votes after the close of the hours fixed for the day for Polling, etc., have been issued during the year 1938-39 under the R. A. and L. C. enactments.

VI. *Mysore Village Panchayat Act, II of 1926.*—Under the Village Panchayat Act II, 1926, revised rules were issued for the levy and recovery of taxes in the village panchayats of the State through the Revenue Department.

VIII. A set of rules restricting further extension of rubber cultivation in the State up to 1st January 1944 was framed and issued with Notification No. D. 10638—I. & C. 10-38-33, dated 21st June 1939.

(ii) Military.

55. The total strength of the Mysore Army was 1,772 consisting of 1,387 combatants and 385 non-combatants. Of the total strength, 106 were Christians, 646 Mahomedans, 459 Mahrattas, 173 Brahmins and Rajputs, 23 Kshatriyas

Composition
and strength.

**PROTEC-
TION**

and 345 belonged to other castes and communities. The State Troops consisted of two cavalry units, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers, stationed at Bangalore, and the Mysore Horse, stationed at Mysore, three battalions of Infantry and a mechanical transport corps. The two cavalry units and the First Battalion of Infantry are "A" Class units, trained for active service. They are now armed with the requisite number of modern rifles. The other two battalions of the Infantry are "B" Class units; the Third Battalion has been provided with the full complement of modern rifles, while the Second Battalion is only partially so armed. The First or Active Battalion, the Second or Training Battalion and the Mysore Mechanical Transport Corps are stationed at Bangalore and the the Third or Garrison Duty Battalion is stationed at Mysore with a small detachment of two platoons at Shimoga. The strength of the First Battalion, Mysore Infantry, was increased by one Lieutenant and 32 other ranks. The discipline of the Army and the health and sanitation of the units continued to be satisfactory.

Details relat-
ing to units.

56. The combatant strength of the Mysore Lancers was 468. The number of horses in the regiment on 1st July 1938 was 442. One hundred and sixteen horses were added during the year. Casualties, sale and transfers to the Mysore Horse accounted for 123 horses. There were 435 horses at the end of the year. The general health and condition of the horses were good. The average age of horses in the unit is eleven years. The combatant strength of the Mysore Horse was 113. There were 92 horses in the unit at the close of the year. The combatant strength of the Mysore Infantry was 1,749. There was satisfactory progress in military training, including the training of recruits.

Horse
breeding.

57. The remount breeding scheme is working satisfactorily. Twenty-one foals were born during the year. The programme of rural reconstruction in the several units was continued.

58. The expenditure under "Army" amounted to Rs. 15,66,788. Of this, a sum of Rs. 85,829 was spent on Military Works.

59. The scales of pension of the other ranks of the Mysore State Troops units and the Military leave rules,

particularly those relating to officers and men on sick list and privilege leave were revised. Rules regarding compulsory retirement of all ranks in the Military Service were amended. The Mechanical Transport Corps was reorganised. Rules for enlistment and promotion to Commissioned ranks were revised.

60. Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar visited the Chief Commandant's Office and Units during March 1939. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, inspected the Cavalry and Infantry units in November 1938.

The Kunigal Stud Farm.

61. There were four stallions and twenty-nine mares at the beginning of the year. Four mares were destroyed and four were sold. Two good mares and a stallion "Rope Trick" were graciously presented by His Highness the Maharaja. Col. Pope and Mrs. Apcar presented two mares to the Farm which are in foal. Five mares were purchased. At the close of the year there were 20 brood mares. The stallions "Belfry" and "Hocus Pocus" are producing good stock. Six foals were born during the year. Including the young stock of previous years, there were 27 foals on the Farm. Twenty-nine Government and nine 'Eve' mares were covered in the course of the year. Twenty-three mares are believed to be in foal and seven 'Eve' mares are definitely in foal. A sum of Rs. 39,800 was realised by the sale of horses. The total receipts of the Farm from all sources amounted to Rs. 48,405 and the expenditure to Rs. 60,963.

(iii) Police.

62. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, excluding the probationers, was 1,064 officers and 5,632 men. The temporary staff consisted of 30 officers and 84 men. The services of 16 officers and 85 men were made available to other departments of Government, private persons and corporate bodies. Three hundred and eighteen recruits were enlisted in the year. The number of casualties was 331. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 21,60,000.

The Police
Force—
Strength,
recruitment
and disci-
pline.

**PROTEC-
TION**

63. Out of the 5,632 men in the force, 4,409 were literate. Four hundred and thirty-seven recruits were trained in the Police Training School. The health of the students and their conduct at school were good. Three members of the force were punished by a criminal court. A sum of Rs. 9,258 was given as rewards. A member of a criminal tribe aided the Kolar district police in the detection of a theft case. In recognition of the services in connection with the "Hamilton Building Sathyagraha" movement in Mysore City, a bar to the medal already awarded was given to the District Superintendent of Police, Mysore district.

Village police.

64. The village police actively co-operated with the regular police in the prevention and detection of crime.

State of
crime.

65. Owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions and inadequate rainfall, the prices of food-stuffs increased slightly and unemployment among the middle and lower classes continued. Consequently there was an increase in reports of grave crime.

Cognizable
cases.

66. The total number of true cognizable crimes under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and other offences under special and local laws, was 6,144 (6,307). Offences under Special Laws including cases under Public Nuisance fell from 17,121 to 16,816. The fall in Traffic Offences was mainly noticeable in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, 4,220 (5,292) and 3,967 (4078), respectively. Offences against the State and public tranquillity, safety and justice numbered 163, serious offences against person 919, serious offences against property 2,295; minor offences against person or property 4760; and offences of other kinds accounted for the remainder.

67. The following table shows the details of disposal of cognizable offences:—

	1937-38.	1938-39.
Number of offences pending from the previous year ...	3,714	3,842
Number reported during the year.	25,046	25,056
Total ...	28,760	28,898

	1937-38	1938-39.	PROTEC- TION
1. Transferred to British India.	114	104	
2. Cases in which investigation was refused ...	867	898	
3. Declared by magistrates to be false or due to mistake of fact or law or non-cognizable	1,186	1,219	
4. Returned as undetectable ...	2,163	1,820	
5. Struck off in A Form ...	154	170	
6. Withdrawn ...	308	618	
7. Compounded ...	165	160	
8. Ended in conviction ...	18,321	17,219	
9. Ended in acquittal or discharge	1,640	1,719	
10. Pending at the close of the year ...	3,842	4,971	

68. Of the 4,971 cases pending, 1,937 were with magistrates. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to the number of cases reported was 3·5. The number of persons concerned in cognizable cases dealt with by the Police was 27,111.

69. The total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with during the year, including cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 10,645, of which 4,962 ended in conviction and 3,986 in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn, struck off or otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 1,093 cases pending at the close of the year.

Non-cognizable cases.

70. Three hundred and twenty-four cases were referred by Magistrates for investigation under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, and 166 cases were referred to the Police under Section 155, Criminal Procedure Code.

71. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under the Penal Code (excluding nuisance cases) disposed of in the year was 41·7. Recovery of property lost showed an increase, the percentage of cases in which property was recovered being 40·1. The number of bad characters newly registered was 149. Three hundred and thirty-seven persons for whom history sheets were maintained were convicted. Out of 272 persons put up under the Security Section, 72 were bound over by the Magistrates.

Detection and prevention of crime.

**PROTEC-
TION**

Warrants.
Sessions
cases.

Infant
Marriage
Prevention
Act.
Juvenile
Smoking
Prevention
Act.

Motor
Vehicles
Act.

Cine-
matograph
Act.

Arms Act.

Finger Print
Bureau.

Criminal
Tribes.

72. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year was 165.

Seventy-five (76) Sessions trials were held.

73. No case was reported during the year. One case pending from the previous year ended in conviction.

74. Steps were taken to warn the parents of juveniles detected smoking in 486 cases. Six prosecutions were launched.

75. The number of motor vehicles newly registered was 903 (967). There were 337 (333) accidents, in 47 (35) of which there was loss of life.

76. The Central Cinematograph Board and two district boards continued to function. The number of films that were certified was 791 (993). There were 26 (27) permanent and 16 (12) temporary cinematograph installations in the State.

77. One hundred and seventy-four offences under the Act were dealt with. Out of these, 161 cases ended in conviction and 13 in acquittal or discharge.

78. At the commencement of the year 41,739 slips were on record. Finger print slips of 2,036 convicts and 45 individuals registered under the Criminal Tribes Act were received for record. Out of 43,820 slips, 1,629 were eliminated, leaving a balance of 42,191. The Bureau was able to trace 294 persons who were either wanted by the police or had evaded the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act. Written opinions were furnished in 55 civil cases, 48 criminal cases, four registration cases and one miscellaneous case.

79. There were 896 (951) members of criminal tribes on the registers at the close of the year. One hundred and forty-one cases under the Act were reported.

(iv) Extradition.

80. Sixty-six accused persons were received from outside the State for trial, of whom 39 were British Indian subjects and 27 Mysore subjects. Including eleven persons whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, 77 accused persons from outside the State were under trial, of whom 59 were convicted and 8 acquitted or discharged,

leaving 10 persons at the close of the year awaiting conclusion of the trial.

81. Forty-four persons were surrendered to British India of whom fifteen were Mysore subjects and twenty-nine British Indian subjects. Thirty-nine were accused of offences under the Indian Penal Code and five of offences under the C. T. Act.

(v) Criminal Justice.

82. There were 69 courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction including seven courts of the Justices of the Peace. Courts.

83. The total number of original cases for disposal was 33,653. The number of persons brought to trial was 49,477. Out of these, the cases of 42,795 persons (or 86·4 per cent) were disposed of. The number of persons convicted was 23,854 and that of those acquitted or discharged was 17,810. The cases of 6,682 persons were pending at the close of the year. Compared with the previous year's figures, there was a decrease in offences of murder, 46 (66). The number of cases of grievous hurt was 501 (302), rape 5 (5) and dacoity 7 (6). There was a fall in offences under theft 1,910 (2,033), and robbery 25 (44). Original cases.

84. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 3,807 cases, involving 5,234 persons, and disposed of 3,426 cases, involving 4,410 persons. (a) Bench Courts.

85. The number of cases disposed of by Special Magistrates was 26,405, involving 38,645 persons. (b) Special Magistrates.

86. The District Magistrates disposed of twenty cases, involving 31 persons. (c) District Magistrates.

87. Of 128 cases involving 311 persons that came up for trial in the Sessions Courts, 107 cases, (excluding two cases transferred and referred) concerning 253 persons, were disposed of. Eleven cases were tried by jury and in all but one case, the Judge agreed with the verdict of the jury. Seventy-one cases were tried with the aid of assessors. The Judge agreed with the assessors in 53 cases and differed from one or more assessors in the rest. (d) Sessions Courts.

88. The average duration of cases in the Bench Courts, Special Magistrates Courts, Courts of District Average duration of cases.

**PROTEC-
TION**

Magistrates and Sessions Courts was 36·8, 40·4, 26·6 and 51 days, respectively.

Appeals.

89. The appellate courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 742 regular appeals, involving 991 persons. Of these, 198 appeals of 267 persons were before Magistrates and 544 appeals of 724 persons before Sessions Judges. Of these, 672 appeals relating to 821 persons were disposed of.

90. The total number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 39. Thirty-eight appeals concerning 50 persons were disposed of.

91. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 41·1 (40·4) days, and that of appeals disposed of by Magistrates 30·3 (30·9) days. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 26·44 (29·51) days.

Revision.

92. The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had for disposal 234 revision petitions, out of which they disposed of 203. The High Court disposed of 300 revision petitions and 55 cases.

References.

93. One case under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code was referred to the High Court and the verdict of the jury in that case was not accepted.

94. Two persons were sentenced to death but when the two cases came up for confirmation by the High Court, the sentence of death was reduced to transportation for life in one case and in the other case the accused was acquitted. Twenty persons were sentenced to transportation for life, 2,087 to imprisonment, 21,878 to fine, and 22 to whipping. Of the persons sentenced to imprisonment, 1,858 or 89·1 per cent, were sentenced for a period not exceeding six months. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 86,072 and the amount of compensation paid Rs. 1,507.

(vi) Civil Justice.

**Number of
courts.
Original
work.**

95. There were 44 (44) subordinate courts, The number of suits instituted was 29,220 (32,861). Of these, 14,986 (16,052) ordinary and 8,640 (9,613) small cause suits were instituted in Munsiffs' Courts. The institutions in the Subordinate Judges' courts were 271 (231) ordinary suits and 5,244 (6,892) small cause suits. The

continued decrease in the small cause suits appears to be in part an effect of the working of the Agriculturists' Relief Act and to a less appreciable extent to the condition of debt conciliation boards. Seventy-nine (73) suits were filed in the District Courts. The aggregate value of the suits was Rs. 72,31,151 (Rs. 73,25,203) and the average value was Rs. 247 (Rs. 223). The number of suits filed works out at one for every 220 persons in the State.

96. Out of a total number of 40,830 (44,943) suits for disposal, 29,168 (34,091) suits—15,932 (17,304) ordinary and 13,236 (16,787) small cause—were disposed of. The number of ordinary suits more than a year old was reduced from 392 to 365. The average duration of suits was 141·4 (119·9) days. The number of suits pending disposal at the close of the year was 11,662.

Disposal of
suits.

97. The total number of miscellaneous cases for disposal was 13,640 (14,579). Of these, 882 (954) related to applications to set aside orders dismissing suits, 2,364 (3,018) to applications to set aside *ex parte* decrees, 153 (214) to applications for review of judgment and 584 (608) to petitions for permission to sue as paupers. The number disposed of was 9,357 (9,891), leaving 4,283 (4,352) pending.

Miscellaneous
cases.

98. The total number of appeals for disposal was 2,863 (3,011). Of these, 1,513 (1,574) were disposed of, leaving 1,350 (1,437) pending at the close of the year.

Appellate
work.

99. There were 438 (414) sittings of the High Court, made up of 300 (284) Division Bench sittings and 136 sittings of single judges on the revision side and 2 Full Bench sittings. The High Court had for disposal 373 (348) first appeals, 1,231 (1,148) second appeals and 80 (83) miscellaneous appeals. Of these, 145 (103) first appeals, 331 (329) second appeals and 60 (60) miscellaneous appeals were disposed of. The average duration of first appeals was 616·82 (632·6) days, and that of second appeals 468·06 (499·1) days. Besides these, there were for disposal before the High Court 719 (757) civil revision petitions and 142 (108) other civil petitions. Out of these 540 (510) of the former and 109 (73) of the latter were disposed of.

High Court.

100. The average cost of litigation in respect of first and second appeals was Rs. 544 (Rs. 583) and Rs. 85 (Rs. 80), respectively.

**PROTEC-
TION****Insolvency
proceedings.**

101. There were 353 insolvency applications pending and 298 were filed during the year, making a total of 651 for disposal. The number of applications granted was 305 (438), receivers being appointed in 104 (85) cases. One hundred and fifty-two applications were withdrawn. The gross amount realised from insolvents' assets was Rs. 41,400 (Rs. 73,618) and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 36,478 (Rs. 54,185).

**Execution of
decrees.**

102. Including 29,019 (29,834) applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 75,246 (82,694) applications for execution of decrees. Of these 50,452 (53,675) were disposed of, leaving 24,794 pending. The amount realised in execution was Rs. 29,12,371 (Rs. 31,72,977).

Processes.

103. The number of processes issued was 198,765, the receipts and charges of this branch being Rs. 1,58,245 and Rs. 1,50,757, respectively.

Finance.

104. The total receipts of the courts amounted to Rs. 10,47,973 and the charges to Rs. 8,33,624.

**Legal Practi-
tioners.**

105. The number of advocates on the roll on the last day of the year was 551 of whom 55 were of the Madras Presidency. The number of pleaders practising on the last day of the year was 639.

(vii) Prisons.**Accommoda-
tion.**

106. There were one Central Jail, one Sub-Jail and six District Lock-ups and twenty-five Taluk Lock-ups.

107. *Prisoners of all classes.*—The number of prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year was 1,170. During the year, 7,628 were received and 7,662 were discharged, leaving 1136 at the close of the year. The daily average number confined was 1,123.48.

Convicts.

108. The total number of convicts at the beginning of the year was 910 (878 men and 32 women). During the year, 2,811 (2,712 men and 99 women) were newly admitted, and 932 (905 men and 27 women) were received by transfer. The total number was thus 4,653 (4,495 men and 158 women). Of these, 818 were transferred to other jails, 3,014 were released, 1 escaped and 10 died, leaving, 810 (788 men and 22 women) at the close of the year. The daily average number was 862.91. Of the fresh admissions, 2,124

were Hindus (including Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains), 540 Mahomedans and 147 Christians. Of the total, 929 were literate and 1,882 illiterate, and 828 convicts had previous convictions. The number of convicts under fifteen years of age was 76.

109. The number of under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year was 238. New admissions were 3,656, bringing the total to 3,894. Of these, 789 were released on bail, 823 were discharged, 1,599 were convicted, 348 were transferred, 9 escaped and 2 died, leaving a balance of 324 at the close of the year. Under-trial prisoners.

110. The number of civil prisoners at the beginning of the year was 22. During the year 229 were admitted and 249 were released. Two persons were in jail at the close of the year. The daily average number of civil prisoners was 12·69. Civil prisoners.

111. The health of prisoners was good. The total number of deaths among prisoners of all classes was 12. Health and condition of prisoners.

112. Four hundred and seventy-five convicts (570) were released under the remission rules. Ten long-term convicts were released on probation on the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Board of the Bangalore Central Jail. The average gratuity per head earned by convicts released was Re. 0-6-9 (Re. 0-6-7). The number of offences committed by convicts in the jails and lock-ups increased from 348 to 423. Corporal punishment was awarded in 7 (35) cases. A convict of the Bangalore Central Jail effected his escape on 1st November 1938 while at work in the Palace grounds. Conduct and remissions.

113. Of the daily average number of 775 convicts in the two jails, 84 per cent were available for work, the rest being convicts undergoing simple imprisonment or incapable of being employed on account of sickness or infirmity. The main industries carried on in the Central Jail at Bangalore were pottery, smithy, weaving, carpentry, rattan and basket work, tailoring, shoe-making, manufacture of woollen carpets and gunnies, dyeing, book-binding and laundry work. Employment of convicts and jail manufactures.

114. The total cost of maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 1,29,453 and the cost per head was Rs. 131. A sum of Rs. 19,410 was realised by employing convicts on remunerative labour. The income of the Department amounted to Rs. 42,207. Finance.

**PROTEC-
TION****(viii) Registration of Assurances.**

Registration Offices. 115. There were 58 special and 24 *ex-officio* Sub-Registry offices in the State.

Registration 116. The number of instruments registered was 156,814 (156,401). The increase occurred in four districts while there was a fall in three districts. Out of the total number of documents registered, 153,600 related to immovable property, 113,561 thereof being compulsorily registerable. The aggregate value of the documents of all kinds registered amounted to Rs. 4,22,09,148 (Rs. 3,87,67,672). The number of documents relating to co-operative societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of registration fees was 5,784, the revenue lost by such exemptions amounting to Rs. 24,675.

Finance. 117. The revenue of the Department was Rs. 3,06,937 (Rs. 2,98,891) and the expenditure Rs. 1,71,448 (Rs. 1,75,807).

(ix) Municipal Administration.

118. The number of municipalities in the State was 106, the same as in the previous year, 2 being City Municipalities, 40 Town Municipalities and 64 Minor Municipalities.

Bangalore City Municipality.

Constitution. 119. The strength of the Municipal Council continued to be 30, of which 24 were elected and 6 nominated. The President and Vice-President were elected.

Finance. 120. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,32,986. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,86,104 and Rs. 26,31,841, respectively, (including debt heads) leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,54,263.

Public Works. 121. A sum of Rs. 1,47,145 was spent on engineering works and Rs. 48,675 on works of City Improvement.

'The more important of these were —

- (1) Formation of Dattatreya extension in VII Division.
- (2) Formation of circles at the old Veterinary hospital and at Dr. Arumugha Mudaliar's house.

- (3) Forming of roads in Narasimharaja colony and Mallikarjuna extension.
- (4) Construction of drains in Albert Victor road and Subedar Chattram road.
- (5) Construction of combined latrines and urinals in different parts of the City.
- (6) Construction of sweepers' huts in Resaldar street and a swimming pond near Sampige tank.

122. A sum of Rs. 7,06,721 was spent out of loan funds mainly on drainage works, tarring of roads, extension of the Municipal Offices, layout of extensions and metering water-supply connections.

123. Government sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 20,000 for works in connection with the Viceregal visit. The anti-malaria measures were continued.

124. The Lady Willingdon Tuberculosis Dispensary and Clinic, the Seth Chellaram Kishendas Maternity Home near Kempegowda road and a new dispensary in Munireddy-palyam were started during the year.

125. A Market Show and a Health Exhibition were held. Three radio sets were purchased for installation in the municipal gardens and parks.

Mysore City Municipality.

126. The strength of the Municipal Council continued to be 30, of which 24 were elected and 6 nominated, including the President. The number of meetings held was 23, of which 12 were ordinary and 11 special.

Constitution.

127. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 95,483. The receipts and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 9,14,718 and Rs. 8,55,528, respectively.

Finance.

128. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,36,812. In addition to the construction of drains and road crossings as per budget programme, a sum of Rs. 28,000 and of Rs. 30,000 was spent out of loan funds for underground drains and for tarring roads, respectively. The outlay incurred on the upkeep and maintenance of roads, buildings and house connections was Rs. 83,246. The construction of an evening bazaar at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000 is nearing completion.

Public works.

**PROTEC-
TION****Public health.**

129. Public health was generally good, except for a mild outbreak of plague. Two new dispensaries were started in the Narasimharajapuram and Chamundipuram extensions. Six public flush latrines, four urinals and a dhoby ghat were constructed. Two thousand and eight hundred tons of compost were manufactured out of street rubbish and night-soil.

Welfare work.

130. The existing seven child welfare centres in the city continued to do good work. The new municipal building on the Manontody road was handed over to the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, free of cost, for opening a milk centre.

131. An event of outstanding importance during the year was the visit of Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar to the meeting of the Municipal Council on 20th October 1938.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

132. The Board was reconstituted for a period of two years from 13th April 1939. Twelve ordinary meetings and one special meeting were held. The total amount at the credit of the Board was Rs. 3,89,534, including the State grant of Rs. 1,30,000. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,63,970, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 25,564. Forty-one properties were acquired for improvement purposes at a cost of Rs. 59,030. Three hundred and ninety sewage connections were given during the year. The formation of a new circle at the junction of the Doddapetta and Irwin roads was completed.

**Town and
Minor Municipi-
palities.**

133. The municipalities of Channapatna, Mugur and Thirthahalli continued to be under Government management. The Honnali Minor Municipal Council which had been superseded was re-established during the year. There were no general elections in any of the municipalities except in the Saklespur Town Municipality. The municipal councils of Tumkur, Tiptur, Malur and Jagalur had non-official presidents. All the municipal councils except Chikmagalur continued to have non-official elected vice-presidents. Chief officers were employed in ten town municipalities. The total number of members on the municipal councils on the last day of the year was 1,670, of

whom 1,119 were elected, 312 nominated by the Government and 239 *ex-officio* members. The municipal councils held 1,828 meetings, of which 1,027 were ordinary, 552 special and 249 adjourned meetings.

134. The total income and expenditure of the several town and minor municipal councils were Rs. 18,71,926 (Rs. 18,88,999) and Rs. 19,04,733 (Rs. 18,35,451), respectively. Out of the total demand of Rs. 20,51,004 including arrears, a sum Rs. 15,88,476 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,62,528. Government sanctioned grants to the extent of Rs. 2,79,400 for water-supply, drainage and other improvement works in the town and minor municipalities. Finance.

135. Government made a grant of Rs. 1,69,400 for water-supply in municipalities. Water-supply schemes of Hoskote and Shikarpur and the works of constructing jewell filters at Chitaldrug and supplying filtered water to Harihar from the Davangere Water Works at the place were completed. Water-supply in Arsikere was improved by laying out sub-mains and pipes were laid out for the supply of water to Melkote. The schemes of improving the Kolar water-supply and constructing settling tanks and erecting jewell gravity filters at Harihar for the improvement of the water-supply to Davangere were taken on hand and were nearing completion. An outlay of Rs. 57,755 was incurred up to end of June 1939, on account of the Hassan water-supply works. Schemes for the improvement of water-supply to Shimoga, Sagar, Bowringpet and Bhadravati were under progress. Fresh bore-wells were sunk at Madhugiri and Chennagiri. The municipal councils at Kumsi and Hosanagar arranged for supply of water from bore-wells through pipes. Water-supply

136. Among the important schemes to which Government sanctioned grants may be mentioned:—

	Rs.
(1) Improvement of the water-supply at Shimoga ...	50,000
(2) Improvement of water-supply at Chikmagalur ...	39,000
(3) Sagar water-supply scheme ...	25,000
(4) Improvement of Kolar water-supply ...	15,000

**PROTEC-
TION**

	Rs.
(5) Improvement of Davangere water-supply	10,175
(6) Water-supply at Melkote	8,847
(7) Do Ganjam (Seringapatam)	5,600
(8) Do Hoskote	3,300
(9) Do to the fort area in Arkalgud	2,800
(10) Water-supply to Kalkunike village in Hunsur	1,800
(11) Installation of a motor pump at the new well in Malur	1,798
(12) Improvement of water-supply in Tarikere	1,000
(13) Bore wells at Periyapatna	1,000

Drainage and
other Town
improve-
ments.

137. Drainage works were undertaken in the under-mentioned municipalities to which grants were allotted from the "Town Improvement" Grant as noted against each :—

	Rs.
(1) Doddballapur (Second stage)	6,350
(2) Davangere (third stage)	3,400
(3) Arsikere	3,000
(4) Channarayapatna	1,000
(5) Hassan	5,000
(6) Chikmagalur	5,000
(7) Channapatna	2,124
(8) Tarikere (third stage)	1,000
(9) Chamaraajnagar	5,000

138. Government also allotted grants of Rs. 7,000, Rs. 1,650, Rs. 700, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 for the control of malaria at Hiriyr, Belur, Sakrepatna, Chikmagalur and Bhadravati, respectively.

139. Among grants for other town improvements may be mentioned :—

- (1) A grant of Rs. 1,500 to Channapatna.
- (2) A grant of Rs. 7,000 for the tarring of roads in Saklespur, Tarikere, Birur, Koppa and Kadur.
- (3) A grant of Rs. 2,000 each to the town halls at Malur and Tiptur and Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,326 for town halls at Mudhugiri and Sorab, respectively.
- (4) A grant of Rs. 7,400 to Seringapatam.

(5) A grant of Rs. 6,000 to Shimoga for draining (breaching) Somiah's tank.

(6) A grant of Rs. 1,000 for the improvement of the park at Mandya.

140. The work of constructing (i) Maternity homes at Chintamani, Devanahalli, Koppa and Kadur; (2) Local Fund Dispensary at Yelahanka; (3) Child Welfare Centre at Chikmagalur; and (4) Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere was completed. The veterinary dispensaries in Srinivasapur and Saligrama were started during the year.

Maternity
and Child
Welfare.

141. The electrification of Hunsur, Krishnarajnagar, T.-Narsipur and Belur (temple) was completed. The electrification of Kunigal was nearing completion.

Electrifi-
cation.

142. Radio amenities were provided to the public by the municipal councils of Kolar, Chikballapur, Chikmagalur and Koppa.

(x) Administration of District Boards.

143. There were eight District Boards as in the previous year. The bifurcation of the Mysore District Board which was to have come into effect from 1st September 1939 was postponed, consequent on the extension of the terms of all the District Boards till 1st June 1940, in view of the changes that may have to be effected as a result of the recommendations of the Committee on Constitutional Reform in Mysore. The total number of members on the Boards was 266 against the sanctioned strength of 295, of whom 172 were elected, 58 were non-officials nominated by Government and 36 were *ex-officio* members. The District Boards held 43 (40) meetings during the year and the average attendance at each meeting was 25 (27.15) non-officials and 2.9 (3.27) officials or 27.9 in all as against 30.5 in the previous year.

Number,
composition
and meetings.

144. The revenue and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 16,81,937 (Rs. 22,59,892) and Rs. 14,50,740 (Rs. 22,04,656), respectively. The revenue under service heads was Rs. 12,84,783 (Rs. 14,56,112), of which a sum of Rs. 7,62,890 (Rs. 7,86,676) was realised from local cesses, Rs. 93,012 (Rs. 1,41,464) from tolls, Rs. 1,35,822 (Rs. 1,37,742) from weekly markets

Finance.

**PROTEC-
TION**
—

Rs. 87,208 (Rs. 42,808) from contributions and the rest from miscellaneous items of revenue. The expenditure under service heads was Rs. 10,48,349 (Rs. 14,68,388), of which a sum of Rs. 3,66,646 Rs. (5,71,642) was on works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 80,750 (Rs. 1,13,119) on works executed by the direct agency of the District Boards, Rs. 1,37,878 (Rs. 1,42,916) on administration and collection, Rs. 83,141 on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 2,38,464 on medical relief, Rs. 35,835 on accommodation for travellers and the balance on miscellaneous items.

145. Orders have been passed on almost all the recommendations of the District Board Finance Committee, which has resulted in the improvement of the finances of District Boards to some extent.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

146. The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board was reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st December 1938 and consisted of 20 members, of whom seven were *ex-officio* and 13 non-officials. Of the non-official members, seven were nominated by Government and the rest were elected. Six ordinary and three special meetings were held, the average attendance at each meeting being five officials and eight non-officials.

147. The income and expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 2,00,841 and Rs. 1,93,367, respectively. The Mining Board continued to contribute Rs. 6,000 towards medical relief, and the village panchayats under the jurisdiction of the Board contributed Rs. 1,734, being one half of the realizations under obligatory taxes. Several public works were carried out by the Sanitary Board at a cost of Rs. 43,870.

Village Panchayats.**Constitution.**

148. The number of village panchayats was 11,845 (11,843). The number of chairmen elected by the village panchayats was 493 (485) and the number of members was 89,183 (88,901).

**PROTEC-
TION**

Finance.

149. The cash balance at the credit of the village panchayats at the beginning of the year was Rs. 32,17,825. The total income and expenditure during the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 8,43,559 (Rs. 11,13,859) and Rs. 13,58,082 (Rs. 10,81,173), respectively, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 27,03,802 at the close of the year.

150. The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 42,91,699 and the total demand for the year was Rs. 12,85,649 (Rs. 13,94,218). A sum of Rs. 9,91,503 (Rs. 13,33,119) was realised, inclusive of remissions and writes-off, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,85,845 for recovery at the close of the year.

Demand,
Collection
and Balance.

151. Sixty-six village panchayats have obtained sanction of Government so far to levy optional taxes in their villages.

Optional
Taxes.

152. According to the new water-supply scheme sanctioned by Government, an allotment of Rs. 3 lakhs was made during the year. The total allotment for the improvement of villages was Rs. 1,10,000.

Grants.

153. Many panchayats maintained establishments for sweeping and scavenging, and a good many constructed or improved the existing drains, laid out improved manure pits, effected repairs to streets and approach roads, laid out village extensions and attended to other improvement works such as clearing of rank vegetation and filling up of insanitary pits. The construction of houses for the use of the Adikarnatakas was completed in Belagola village, Seringapatam taluk, and Neelakantanahalli, Channapatna taluk. Quinine pills and country medicines were distributed freely by the panchayats. One hundred and sixty-three panchayats contributed a sum of Rs. 8,841, towards the maintenance of Ayurvedic and Unani Vaidyasalas. The amount contributed to the funds of the Indian Red Cross Society was Rs. 6,507. Maternity homes have been opened in 36 panchayats and midwives have been stationed in many villages. Weekly visits of sub-assistant surgeons were arranged by 23 panchayats.

Sanitation
and Medical
Relief.

154. One hundred and thirty-eight villages were provided with electric lights. Forty panchayats have availed themselves of electric power for agricultural purposes and 22 for industrial purposes.

**PROTEC-
TION****Public Works.**

155. A sum of Rs. 3,96,997 (Rs. 3,69,004) was spent on public utility; and 14 sub-overseers worked in the several districts for the execution of both village improvement and well works. One sub-overseer was employed solely for the execution of inter-village communications and other improvement works in the Irwin Canal area.

**Water-supply
and
maintenance.**

156. A sum of Rs. 4,26,736 (Rs. 2,76,205) was spent for water-supply and maintenance charges. According to the new water-supply scheme, as many as 2,337 well works were programmed for the year, of which 577 wells were completed, while a number of well works were in various stages of progress at the end of the year. Wells have so far been provided in 12,018 villages in the State, of which 1,503 villages have separate wells for Adikarnatakas.

**Rural
reconstruc-
tion work.**

157. The scheme for organising concentrated propaganda for rural welfare was in force in 234 select villages.

**Rural
Reconstruc-
tion Centre,
Dodballapur.**

158. The rural development centre at Dodballapur under the management of the Y. M. C. A. continued to work during the year. It has since been taken over under Government management.

**Rural
Reconstruc-
tion Centre,
Closepet.**

159. The rural welfare centre at Closepet continued to do good work and their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Vicereine visited the Centre in January 1939. An exhibition was also arranged to demonstrate the several activities that are being undertaken at the Centre.

160. The system of weekly labour continued to be popular and the approximate value of work turned out during the year under this system is reported to be Rs. 1,22,859. Four hundred and fifty-six panchayats are using improved agricultural implements and better variety of seeds. Improved farming methods were demonstrated in several villages. Breeding bulls are maintained in 301 panchayats. Seventy village schools, 46 muzrai institutions, 11 tanks, 62 topes and 137 village forests were under the management of the village panchayats.

161. One hundred and sixty-two panchayats have laid out parks, 145 are maintaining fruit gardens and 815 have planted fruit and shade trees in their villages. With a view to encouraging the panchayats to take an active interest in the development of fruit cultivation, Government have issued orders empowering the Revenue

Commissioner to grant an extent of 6 acres of dry and 2 acres of wet land to deserving village panchayats, free of cost, for planting fruit trees. Eight hundred and six panchayats are maintaining either libraries or reading rooms. Government have issued orders for instructing the village panchayats to set apart a sum of Rs. 5 per annum for forming a library and to arrange for weekly reading from the books in the library. The scheme for the improvement of grass lands in villages by providing them with simple working plans and giving them suitable grants is being worked in certain select villages. Goat keeping and rearing has also been introduced in some of the villages as an experimental measure. The purchase of three radio sets was sanctioned by Government for use in the Kolar and Tumkur districts. Model *thandas* of the Banajara community have been formed in 15 places.

162. District and Taluk Conferences were organised during the year and exhibitions were also held as adjuncts to the district conferences at Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur. A raiyats' conference was held at Keregode, Mandya taluk, and a Harijan conference at Madhugiri. Many non-official gentlemen continued to take, as in previous years, a keen interest in the working of the panchayats and made liberal donations for beneficial measures such as dispensaries, maternity homes, schools, roads and other works of public utility.

**PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION**

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(i) Weather and Crops.

163. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1938 to September 1938	Average	October 1938 to March 1939	Average	April 1938 to March 1939	Average
Bangalore ...	28·9	21·9	3·4	9·1	32·3	31·0
Kolar ...	26·1	19·3	4·2	8·9	30·3	28·2
Tumkur ...	26·9	18·3	1·3	7·8	28·2	26·1
Mysore ...	19·0	18·5	2·3	9·6	21·3	28·1
Hassan ...	24·2	28·7	3·4	10·0	27·6	33·7
Shimoga ...	44·9	49·4	2·7	7·6	47·6	57·0
Kadur ...	55·4	63·2	3·3	10·3	58·7	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	17·7	15·4	0·5	6·6	18·2	22·0
Average for the State ...	28·7	27·4	2·6	8·7	31·3	36·1

164. The maximum rainfall total for the year (from 1st July 1938 to 30th June 1939) was 273·62 inches recorded at Hulikal in the Shimoga District and the minimum 10·52 inches recorded at Bagur in the Chitaldrug District. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours for the year was at Hulikal in the Shimoga District where a fall of 18·10 inches of rain was recorded on 30th June 1938.

165. The following statement shows the average yield in terms of annas of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State :—

**PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION**

Serial No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse gram		Cholam		Sugarcane	
		1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38
1	Bangalore.	8.40	6.00	7.00	10.00	7.70	10.00	4.00	...	9.70	10.00
2	Kolar ...	8.00	7.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
3	Tumkur ...	7.80	5.80	5.00	5.30	4.80	4.70	5.20	5.50	8.20	7.20
4	Mysore ...	7.75	9.60	7.30	9.40	7.25	8.75	6.30	7.00	9.92	9.12
5	Hassan ...	6.00	9.00	6.00	9.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
6	Shimoga ...	7.50	9.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.75	9.50	8.50	8.00	9.00
7	Kadur ...	7.80	10.00	7.70	8.00	7.50	9.00	7.40	11.00	7.70	9.00
8	Chitaldrug.	10.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	4.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
	Average ...	7.90	8.05	7.19	8.15	6.97	7.40	6.80	7.00	8.56	8.79

(ii) Agriculture.

166. The State being specially suited for the cultivation of sugarcane, the Chemical Section continued to devote much attention to the manurial problems relating to the crop. In view of the fact that all soils are poor in nitrogen, which is the largest plant food requirement for sugarcane, a number of experiments were laid out to arrive at a conclusion regarding the optimum dose of nitrogen and the best time for its application. Experiments conducted during the year as to the time of application of nitrogen have disclosed beneficial results when such application in smaller number of doses is made within the first sixteen weeks. It has been found that repeated cropping of sugarcane on the same land has a tendency to deplete the potash resources of the soil and that the addition of one cwt. of potash in the manurial dose of sugarcane has a beneficial effect in slightly increasing the yield of sugarcane. The objective of this experimental work in manurial problems of sugarcane is the raising of the highest crop in the most economical manner. This is a

Chemical
Section.

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DISTRIBUTION
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matter of the utmost importance for the Mysore Sugar Company and for the preparation of jaggery by raiyats as also for the expansion of sugarcane cultivation in the State.

167. The prospects for the use of activated carbon in producing cream jaggery and of indigenous sugar have indicated wide possibilities for increasing the income from cane cultivation. During the year, 3,500 lbs. of activated carbon of an average efficiency of 0·8 Norite were produced. Cream jaggery manufactured in the Irwin Canal Farm found a ready market and was sold at a premium of Re. 1 per maund of 28 lbs. as compared with the ordinary jaggery.

168. Manurial experiments conducted on cigarette tobacco have yielded encouraging results indicating particularly the need for larger dose of potash in irrigated soils on the basis of results in respect of yield and quality. The Mysore Tobacco Company has been advised to adopt a manurial dose of 15N, 50P, and 80K for cigarette tobacco in irrigated areas.

169. Experiments conducted by the Department some years ago indicated that the susceptibility of New World cottons to Red Leaf Blight could be greatly reduced by manurial doses of nitrogen and phosphorus. Manurial experiments on paddy were laid down on statistical lines in the Nagenahally, Irwin Canal and Marthur farms. These experiments confirmed the need of green manure as a basal dose for deriving due benefit even from cattle manure or compost. The scheme sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to investigate the relation of coffee cup-quality to the age of the bush, variety, manurial treatments, maturity of fruit, soil reaction and preparatory processes, was started during the year.

Mycological
Section.

170. Though *koleroga* was not virulent at the outbreak of monsoon it became so, owing to heavy rainfall later in the season and the fall in the price of areca also affected the spraying work. Spraying materials of a total value of Rs. 63,465 were purchased and stocked and materials of the value of Rs. 45,988 (Rs. 41,500) were sold during the year. The total area sprayed was 14,000 (15,500) acres. *Anaberoga* of arecanut prevailed in the Tarikere taluk and some parts of Kunigal. Nearly 15,000 areca trees were treated with sulphur dust round about

these places. The effects of this treatment are being watched. *Karikaddi roga* of paddy was rather virulent in the Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenahalli, and experiments for controlling the disease by disinfection with ceresan dust and flooding with copper sulphate solution were conducted. Treatment with copper sulphate solution at a late stage was found to be encouraging. Spraying with sulphur dust against the attack of mites on sugarcane and spraying against downy mildew grape-vine were continued. Systematic spraying of the tobacco nurseries was continued by the Mysore Tobacco Company.

171. Control of the sugarcane borer in the Irwin Canal area was continued over an area of 7,160 acres. Light earthing up, which was found to be an effective cultural method to control the stem borer, is being extensively adopted by the raiyats of this tract. The biological control work in Mysore has attracted the attention of Entomologists in other parts of India. The *Trichogramma* parasites have been supplied for experiments to some of the British provinces. The systematic collection of the top borer by village children under the guidance of fieldmen continued during the year. The former collected 153,000 moths and 896,000 egg masses during the year. In the scheme for the investigation of sugarcane pests sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Mandya has been selected as one of the stations to be financed under the scheme. Work was started under the scheme in January 1939. Fifteen fieldmen were employed for the enforcement of rules under the Pest Act for coffee borer control. Thirty-two and three-fourths lakhs of borer affected plants were uprooted and destroyed and another $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of borer infested plants were destroyed as a result of 426 notices issued to recalcitrant planters under the Mysore Destructive Insects and Pests Act. Sixty-six thousand and thirty-four such plants were got removed under departmental supervision in cases where the planters did not act in spite of the issue of notices to them. The coffee stem borer has become a menace to coffee plantations and the fall in the price of coffee has greatly handicapped coffee planters from undertaking systematic destruction of borer affected plants. Experiments are in progress on the Balehonnur Coffee

Entomologi-
cal Section.

**PRODUC-
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TION**

Botanical
Section.

Experimental Station to ascertain the efficacy of several proprietary ovicidal stem-washes which could be utilised to prevent the spread of the pest. During the year five more apicultural centres were opened in the *Malnad*. One hundred and thirty improved bee-hives were sold to poor pot-hive owners at a concession rate of half the price. Over 750 hives in all were sold through the Central Implement Depot.

172. Comparative tests among a large number of strains of ragi and groundnut were continued in the Hebbal Farm. H. 22 continues to be the predominant variety. K₁ ragi, an early maturing and high yielding variety, is being popularised both for *Kar* and *Hain* cultivation. M. A. 2 among the New World cottons and H. 190 among the Asiatic cottons gave the highest yields. Comparative tests of 12 of the best New World cottons grown in India have been laid out in the Irwin Canal Farm with one repetition of the layout every month. This is under the Mysore Doddahathi scheme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The results obtained so far indicate that the Irwin Canal area offers bright prospects for profitable cotton cultivation. Work under the thick cane breeding scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is proceeding. Several promising medium and thick canes have been evolved and are undergoing comparative varietal tests. H. M. 661, one of the medium canes evolved under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research scheme, yielded 58 tons per acre on a 1½ gunta plot. It is very promising even among the comparative test of 49 varieties of cane now in progress. Among the new thick canes evolved under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research scheme, I. C. 25 and I.C. 28 are very promising canes. These are under multiplication for statistical tests.

173. Mungar jola being a very important crop in parts of the Mysore district the preliminary collection of varieties grown in the area for row tests was started for the first time. The improved selections of paddy issued by the Department are S. 67 (kembuthi) S. 139 (kaddi) S. 476 (pattasamanhalli sanna) S. 246 (Nagpur sanna), S. 197 (Alur sanna) and S. 625 (maharajahbhogam). Among the summer paddies, S. 317 halubbalu, S. 547 chintamanisanna

and S. 705 bangarakaddi, have done exceedingly well. A large number of further selections are under test.

174. The Engineering Section had a busy programme of construction work in connection with the expansion of the poultry schemes, the cream jaggery and activated charcoal plant in the Irwin Canal Farm Works in the Hebbal Farm and the Serum Institute. Hebbal Workshop completed 342 job works comprising model fowl-houses, improved fly-traps, bee-hive boxes, honey-extracting appliances, accessories to *Koleroga* sprayers, jaggery-boiling appliances, sprayer parts and ploughs, indigenous implements and steel trusses for structural works. The 10 H. P. electric motor for the sugarcane crusher was installed on the Irwin Canal Farm. Hundred ploughs at a cheap cost of Rs. 10 each were supplied in the Irwin Canal area and local blacksmiths were trained to produce cheap iron ploughs at Rs. 10 each.

175. The total strength of the Hebbal Agricultural School at the end of the year was 49 (50). There were 27 (28) scholarships during the year. Out of 19 students who appeared for the final diploma examination, 11 were declared successful. The question of revision of the course so as to effect a closer fusion between crop and animal husbandry and to qualify the students for a Post Secondary Diploma of the University is under consideration.

176. The Vernacular Agricultural School at Ramakrishnapur made considerable progress. The course was extended from one to two years, making a second year's practical course obligatory in future. In addition to the usual course in agriculture, the students were given training in the making of ensilage, compost, malted ragi, clean jaggery and charka spinning. The addition of a tobacco barn and a poultry farm to the Ramakrishna Krishisala is under consideration. For giving intensive training poultry farming was added on to the Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala at Chikkanahalli.

177. On the Hebbal Farm the main items of work related to varietal trials of ragi, groundnut and sugarcane. A flock of Merino and cross-bred sheep was added to the farm which has also a small dairy herd of hallikar cows and a central poultry farm. The area under

**PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION**

Agricultural
Engineering.

Agricultural
Institutions.
(a) Hebbal
Agricultural
School.

(b) Vernac-
ular Agricul-
tural
Schools.

Experimental
Farms.
Hebbal Farm.

**PRODUC-
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TION**

Paddy Breed-
ing Station,
Nagenahally.

cultivation in the farm has been nearly doubled. About 20 acres of almost barren land has been converted into excellent grass land.

178. Plant breeding work was continued on the Farm during the year and several useful selections made. The several improved selections of paddy raised on this Farm were popular with the raiyats. The manurial experiments conducted in the station during the year were (i) investigation into the relative merits of compost and cattle manure with and without superphosphate and with and without a basal dose of green manure at 3,000 lbs. per acre and (2) the optimum economic dose of the several manures, *viz.*, compost, cattle manure, artificial fertilisers and combination of organic and inorganic manures. There was a heavy demand on the farm for the seeds of the improved varieties. Forty-two thousand, eight hundred and fifty seers of the improved seeds were distributed.

Coffee Experi-
mental Sta-
tion, Bale-
honnur.

179. The new plantations for manurial experiments are growing satisfactorily. Experiments on the use of copper-oxide for spray were continued as also tests in the influence of nozzle size and volume of spray and time and strength of spray. Plant breeding work has been progressing on the usual lines and the results on hand are under further tests for yield and bean characters on the basis of 5 lbs. yield of ripe cherry per plant being taken as a good yield. Several mother plants have been selected on this basis and their progeny are under observation. During the year, seeds of coffee plants evolved on the station were distributed to planters owning estates at different elevations and localities for trial. The control of the stem-borer under the Insect Pest Act was financed from the funds of the Coffee Experimental Station. Fifteen fieldmen under an Assistant Entomologist were deputed for the enforcement of the Pest Act. Thirty-two lakhs eighty-two thousand four hundred and forty-five borer affected plants were got destroyed from an area of 2,188 acres of coffee by the planters during the year. Dusting the cardamom flower stalks with pyrethrum powder seems to be a hopeful remedy for *Kajji Kai* or Blister disease caused by thrips on cardamom.

Babbur Farm.

180. On the Babbur Farm cotton was the main crop grown on the dry area. In the bulk plots where the several

varieties were grown for seed, H. 190 gave the highest yield of 295 lbs. of *kappas* per acre with a ginning percentage of 30 and a staple length of about one inch. The sugarcane crop on the Farm was largely used for distribution of sugarcane setts for which there is a large demand in the area. Two lakhs twenty-five thousand and five hundred setts were distributed to the raiyats at concession rates. Cigarette tobacco grown on the Farm gave an average yield of 2,930 lbs. of green leaf per acre. The farm raised over 12,000 cocoanut seedlings and 50,000 arecanut seedlings during the year for distribution to the raiyats in the area.

181. Paddy varietal trials were continued. At the end of the year the administrative control of the farm was transferred to the Paddy Special Officer. The demonstration of the suitability of Malabar pepper in this farm has created an increasing demand for pepper layerings from the raiyats. Five hundred and two basket layerings and 2,950 cuttings were supplied to raiyats. Pine-apple is another crop which can be grown extensively in the farm as a dry crop.

Marthur
Farm.

182. The work of the Irwin Canal Farm was improved and developed in all respects. A jaggery unit was installed during the year with a capital expenditure of Rs. 4,874 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 12,484. Eight hundred and seventy-three tons of sugarcane were crushed and boiled into sugar. A small unit for the manufacture of activated carbon necessary for the preparation of cream jaggery has been installed. As the active carbon produced by zinc chloride impregnation was found to be very efficient, Government sanctioned the extension of the active carbon plant at a cost of Rs. 12,000 non-recurring and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 9,300. Twelve of the best varieties of cotton in India were put under comparative tests for yield in statistical layouts month after month from February 1939. The results obtained so far indicate that M.A. 2 Co. 4383 and Co. 1267 are promising cottons for the Irwin Canal area. These results will be verified on bulk plots. Fifty-two acres and nine guntas of tobacco were grown on the farm including 21 acres for seed production. Seven hundred and fifty-three pounds of cigarette tobacco seed of first Indian generation were prepared of which 418 lbs. were sold

Irwin Canal
Farm.

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to the Mysore Tobacco Company and the rest held over for future supply. A large number of varietal and manurial experiments on tobacco are in progress. Varietal tests were conducted on the farm on several varieties of ragi, paddy and groundnut.

Live-Stock Section.

Ranges and
herds.

183. The strength of cattle in Amrit Mahal herds at the close of the year was 2,352. There were 382 births and 468 deaths, the birth and the death rates being 28·4 (36·6) and 18·4 (10·2) per cent, respectively. Two hundred and sixty-seven animals between the age of three and four years were sold for Rs. 6,838. The average price realised by the sale of 267 animals was Rs. 26. The total amount realised by the sale of animals was Rs. 7,098. The average price realised for selected good animals was Rs. 119 per pair.

184. The demand for the year inclusive of arrears was Rs. 77,858-11-8. A sum of Rs. 43,329-7-2 was collected.

185. An area of 6,748 acres were leased out for gram cultivation and a sum of Rs. 13,748 was brought on demand towards the stipulated yield of 1,743 *pallas*. Out of this, 1,186 *pallas* worth about Rs. 9,404 was collected and utilised for feeding the Amrit Mahal herds. A total extent of 469 acres of land was relinquished to the Revenue Department for disposal. In view of the decided advantages in breeding the Amrit Mahal stock on farming lines instead of breeding and rearing them on the ranching system in the Amrit Mahal Department, a new Cattle Breeding Station at Hunsur was started. As a result of this, 20,907 acres will be available for cultivation in Mysore and Hassan districts and already one half of this area was surrendered to the Revenue Department for disposal.

Cattle Breed-
ing Station,
Ajjampur.

186. The total strength of cattle at the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur and its sub-stations was 892. The number of calves born was 127. The total number of deaths was 54. The scheme of selling bull-calves in addition to adult bulls introduced in the previous year was very popular. Ninety-seven animals, consisting of 20 bulls, 59 bull-calves, 2 bullocks and 16 cows were sold for Rs. 4,445. The quantity of milk obtained was 32,708 lbs. The average production per cow per day was 4·2 lbs. Realisations from

the sale of dairy produce amounted to Rs. 1,438. The dairy farm at Hebbal was progressing well, the total realisations being Rs. 2,407.

187. Sheep breeding was continued at Hebbal, Yellachihalli and Ajjampur. The strength of all kinds in the three places was 573. The births and deaths were 217 and 144, respectively.

Sheep Breed-
ing.

188. The Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association had 290 (166) members. The present strength indicates that the advantages of becoming members of the Association are steadily being realised. The number of sheep under the control of the Association was 15,000, of which 5,000 were local white, 1,600 cross-bred and the rest were mixed. The number of animals machine-shorn was 19,911. Dipping with "kymac sheep dip" was continued during the year. The total quantity of wool sold through the Association was 5,118 lbs.

189. The Sheep Breeders' Association, Mysore, was started for the Mysore District on the same lines as the one at Kolar. One thousand six hundred and twenty-three were machine shorn and 1,399 were dipped in "kymac sheep dip."

190. Poultry farming received increased attention in the State during the year. The work was carried on in six centres at Hebbal, Ajjampur, Nagenahalli, Yellachihalli, Closepet and Hassan. The total egg production in all the centres was 60,489. Seven thousand three hundred and twenty-five eggs were incubated and the average percentage of hatching was 68·3, the highest percentage in a single batch being as high as 92·3. Two hundred and forty-nine cocks, 119 hens, 1,013 chicken and 4,631 fertile eggs for hatching were sold during the year. The total income of the poultry farms exceeded the total recurring expenditure.

(iii) Sericulture.

191. The quantity of raw silk imported into India, which was 1,974,489 pounds in 1936-37 was 2,535,274 pounds in 1937-38 and 2,247,544 pounds in 1938-39. The declared value per pound rose from Rs. 2-12-11 to Rs. 3-6-0 per pound in June 1939. The imports of silk yarn have fallen

Condition of
the silk
industry.

**PRODUC-
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from 2,444,664 pounds in 1936-37 to 1,120,121 pounds in 1938-1939, and the imports of artificial silk yarn have decreased from 17,628,884 pounds to 17,247,615 pounds. The imports of artificial silk piece-goods without mixtures showed a decrease of about 61,102,057 yards during the year, the imports of this commodity during 1936-37 and 1937-38 being 102,318,661 yards and 89,694,938 yards, respectively. The imports of artificial silk piece-goods (with mixtures) also showed a decrease of 11,029,441 yards, the imports of this article during 1936-37 and 1937-38 being 11,886,856 yards and 16,078,838 yards, respectively. Thus, there has been an abnormal decrease in the imports of artificial silk piece-goods (with mixtures) and artificial silk yarn.

**Area under
mulberry**

192. The area under mulberry was 27,187 acres. Fifty cart-loads of green mulberry cuttings and 9,000 (6,000) saplings were supplied from Government farms to the sericulturists free of cost. There were at the end of the year 88 (60) mulberry topes. A large number of raiyats were given encouragement to raise mulberry trees in the backyards of their houses and along the margin of their fields. The old trees existing in the backyards and field margins were got pruned and trained properly by the departmental staff. To meet the growing demand for seedlings and cuttings from seedlings, arrangements have been made in all Government mulberry gardens to raise seedlings and bush mulberry from seedlings so that cuttings from these may be made available to sericulturists. Mulberry cuttings and mulberry seeds were obtained from the Punjab, Assam, Bengal and Jammu and have been planted in the mulberry gardens attached to Government silk farms in the State.

Seed supply.

193. Although the scanty and unevenly distributed rainfall seriously affected the work of both Government and aided grainages, they were able to increase the supply of layings to an appreciable extent. The total supply from Government grainages to sericulturists was 46,26,296 (52,47,355) disease-free layings and the quantity supplied from the aided grainages was 54,06,030 (39,15,591) disease-free layings. Noticeable improvement was effected in rearings and it was possible to increase the average yield during the year.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

194. The Government sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 20,350 for the purpose of increasing the production of disease-free layings and of reducing the manufacturing cost of Mysore silk. One Government grainage at Kankanhalli was closed in June 1939 as the aided grainages in the place were in a position to meet the demand.

195. Experiments conducted on the farms related to manures suited to mulberry, improvement of local mulberry by grafting and budding, the comparative merits of bush and tree mulberry leaf, and of leaves from seedlings and cuttings, the rearing and crossing of foreign races of silk worms, the preservation of silk-worm eggs and cocoons by refrigeration, the determination of the sex of pupæ in cocoons and the value of seed cocoons obtained from different localities for purposes of propagation.

Experimental
and propa-
ganda work.

196. The staff on propaganda work in the several sericultural centres constantly visited the rearing houses and gardens of sericulturists and rendered them technical assistance in time. They helped the sericulturists in obtaining timely supply of green mulberry cuttings, supplies of mulberry saplings, seedlings and of disease-free layings. Improved methods of rearing such as brushing eggs gently just before hatching to ensure uniform hatching, giving increased feedings and space to young worms, cleaning young worms by using paddy husk to minimise losses at the time of cleaning, mounting worms thin on chandriks to avoid double cocoons, harvesting of cocoons on the fourth day of mounting and sorting cocoons before sale were all demonstrated in the rearing houses of the sericulturists, many of whom adopted these improvements with satisfactory results. The sericulturists were explained the advantages of using the powder of ground-nut oil cake and ammonium sulphate as manure for mulberry gardens and some of them applied those manures with satisfactory results. Arrangements were made to stock such manure for sale in the Central Silk farms.

197. Two items of research in regard to refrigeration of multivoltine seed cocoons and of Indo-Japanese silk worm eggs undertaken with grants from the Government of India were concluded during the year and results obtained from the first experiment were adopted on a field scale and

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in aided grainages with success. New experiments on the refrigeration of seed cocoons and eggs from the same (combined) and hibernation of univoltine and bivoltine eggs sanctioned by the Government of India were started during the year.

198. The laboratory attached to the silk farm at Channapatna was provided with additional equipment for conducting experiments and the construction of a new building for carrying on experiments at a cost of Rs. 6,200 was sanctioned during the year.

**Filature and
reeling.**

199. The Government Filature at Mysore was transferred to the Mysore Silk Filatures, Limited, early in July 1938. The Company continued to work the basins and produced about 11,000 pounds of silk and 5,960 pounds of silk waste. Seven thousand three hundred pounds of silk were supplied to the Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore, and all the silk waste was sold to the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Limited, Channapatna. The improved charka was demonstrated at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and four more charkas were newly got made for demonstration purposes and these have been installed in the houses of reelers at Channapatna. A silk testing section was started at Mysore during the year to test the high grade raw silk produced in Mysore and to issue test certificates. Five thousand four hundred and ten pounds of raw silk were tested and 156 test certificates were issued during the year.

(iv) Civil Veterinary Department.**Contagious
diseases.**

200. Stray cases of Rinderpest broke out in some parts of the State. The disease commenced in a virulent form among cattle in the cantonment and city areas of Bangalore and spread to almost all the taluks of Bangalore District. It was brought under control by systematic inoculation campaign and more than 6,000 head of cattle were protected in Bangalore City Area. The number of animals protected was 101,602 (51,762).

201. Anthrax was severe in the Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts. The number of animals protected against the disease was 22,865 (23,145).

Hæmorrhagic septicæmia appeared generally in the Kadur, and Shimoga districts and Malnad parts of Hassan District. The number of animals protected was 23,525 (32,732).

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202. There were 79 veterinary institutions in the State. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 355,888 and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 31,081 and 22,438, respectively.

Veterinary
Hospitals and
Dispensaries.

203. The veterinary officers treated 82,802 cases, operated on 1,792 cattle and castrated 52,146 animals during their tours. The staff attended 97 cattle fairs.

Rural
Veterinary
aid.

204. Investigations on Johne's disease, subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, were extended for a further period of two years.

Scientific
section.

(v) The Serum Institute.

205. The Mysore Serum Institute prepared and supplied to places outside the State and the Mysore Civil Veterinary department 265,000 (336,000) and 469,000 (568,000) unit doses, respectively, of products of various kinds. The quantity of black quarter bacterin supplied to the department was 177,600 (307,300) unit doses. The Governments of Hyderabad, Baroda, Pudukottah, Indore, Bhopal, Cochin, Ramdurg, Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur, Sangli, Bhavnagar, Travancore, Savanur, Jodhpur, Morvi, Sawantwadi, Alwar, Jasdan, Janjeera, Jamnagar and Patiala continued to obtain their requirements from the Institute. The Governments of Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Ceylon and French India also had some of their requirements supplied by the Institute. New preparations at the Institute were vaccine against rabies, anthrax, strangles and chicken-pox. The breeding of guinea-pigs and rabbits for use in experiments conducted at the Institute was continued. The revenue realised was Rs. 1,17,900 (Rs. 1,46,700).

Sera and
Vaccine.

(vi) Labour and Wages.

206. The wages of skilled labour ranged from annas 8 to Rs. 3 per day, and of unskilled labour from annas 3 to Re. 1. The rate of cart-hire ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per day as in the previous year.

Labour and
Wages.

207. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State.

Emigration
and Immigra-
tion.

**PRODUC-
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(vii) Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

Financial aid
to industries.

208. Loans to the extent of Rs. 22,500 were sanctioned by the Department to 49 persons for promoting industrial concerns, village and cottage industries. Of these, loans to the extent of Rs. 18,000 were for starting small scale industries such as machine workshops, hosiery manufacture, cap manufacture, groundnut decorticating, power looms, flour mills, tile manufacture, manufacture of polish and paints. The remaining were for starting and promoting rural and cottage industries such as handloom weaving, kambli weaving and lacquerware. Out of the outstandings, Rs. 36,000 was recovered against loans previously sanctioned.

Central
Industrial
Workshop.

209. Work of the value of Rs. 1,34,627 was turned out at the Central Industrial Workshop. The major portion of the work was for Government departments, the Mysore Sugar Company and the Government aided concerns. Manufacture of improved appliances for village industries was undertaken and experiments for devising new kinds of equipment were also conducted. Forty-five students of the Indian Institute of Science, the Engineering College and the School of Engineering were given practical training.

Government
Soap Factory.

210. The Government Soap Factory continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The competition from soap manufacturers, both in and outside India, continued to be keen. The amount realised in sales was Rs. 4,83,230.

Industrial
and Testing
Laboratory.

211. The total output of several kinds of medicinal preparations in the Pharmaceutical Section of the Laboratory was 1,58,225 lb. (1,27,016 lb.). The total sales amounted to Rs. 1,41,727 (Rs. 1,09,048). The production of Turkeyred oil came to about 31 tons.

212. Experiments on the production of crayons were completed and the Laboratory is now supplying them to schools and other educational institutions in the State. Experiments on "Iteol", a new non-poisonous disinfectant, were also completed and the product has been put on the market. A scheme for the manufacture of liver extract is under consideration.

Bitumen
Section.

213. There was an increasing demand for bitumen emulsion. The total quantity produced was 648,190 gallons

(351,395 gallons). The total value of emulsion supplied to the Public Works Department and municipalities was Rs. 2,17,781 (Rs. 1,23,688).

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214. The plant at Mysore continued to produce large quantities of emulsion, *viz.*, 679,265 gallons (173,420 gallons). The total value of emulsion supplied to the Public Works Department and municipalities was Rs. 2,50,413 (Rs. 62,544).

215. In order to meet the increasing demand for emulsion and with a view to ensuring continuous supplies, it has been decided to have spare plants both at Mysore and Bangalore.

216. An additional plant was erected at Hassan with a view to minimising transport charges on goods, inwards and outwards. The manufacturing operations were commenced from 14th April 1939. The total quantity of emulsion produced amounted to 10,590 gallons and the total value of sales was Rs. 2,739.

217. The Lac Factory, which formed a section of the Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Bangalore, was transferred to Mysore. The plant ordered for the new factory was erected completely by the end of June 1939 and regular manufacture of paints taken up. There was an increase in the total production and sales during the years. The factory manufactured 11,670 lb. of sealing wax, 1,629 gallons of lac polish and 4,109 gallons of varnishes and paints. The total sales amounted to Rs. 30,175 (Rs. 18,423). The increase is due to sale of varnishes and paints.

Lac and
Paint Works.

218. The sugar industry in the State continued to make good progress. The total quantity of sugar produced during the year was 29,231 (27,575) tons.

Sugar
Industry.

219. Sixty-seven students were under training in the certificate and artizan courses. The manufacture of kambarband, beltings, and tapestry cloth for the use of Palace department was undertaken. In the Experimental and Research Section, the following items of work were attended to:—

Weaving
Institute.

(i) One doubling charka was designed and successfully demonstrated. This helps the weavers to get doubling yarn of various colours required and is specially suited for the poor weavers engaged in home industries in rural areas.

**PRODUC-
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TION**

The Govern-
ment Silk
Weaving
Factory.

(ii) Manufacture of Bihar pattern curtain cloth of 72" width.

220. The Institute was amalgamated with the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore.

221. The Silk Weaving Factory produced 52,560 yards of cloth. The total sales amounted to Rs. 1,89,000. The manufacture of different kinds of fancy fabrics was also taken up.

Spinning
Centres.

222. The Centre at Badanaval increased its *khadi* sales to about Rs. 71,500. There were 4,000 spinners and 180 weavers working under the control of the Centre. To secure greater efficiency in the methods of spinning and carding, improved appliances of the value of Rs. 4,800 were distributed among the spinners at half cost. The wool spinning branch of the Badanaval centre at Kolar made very good progress. At the close of the year 81 spinners and 32 weavers were working in the branch. The value of woollen *khadi* cloth produced was about Rs. 5,061. The *khadi* movement as a whole has made good progress and comprises over 200 villages in the State.

Industrial
Education.
Chamara-
jendra
Technical
Institute.

223. Four hundred and twelve students were under training. The total expenditure on the Training Section of the Institute amounted to Rs. 46,663. In the Workshop Section, goods of the value of Rs. 91,837 were manufactured and the sales amounted to Rs. 89,591.

Industrial
Schools.

224. Four hundred and sixty-seven students were under training in the nine industrial schools under the control of the Department and a sum of Rs. 10,713 was spent on scholarships. Articles of the value of Rs. 37,342 were manufactured and the sales amounted to Rs. 39,147. Two new handicrafts, pottery and button work, were introduced in the school at Channapatna. Students at the Dodballapur school were trained in the manufacture of different designs of bed sheets and the Bihar pattern curtains with encouraging results. Four private industrial schools received grants from Government aggregating Rs. 6,900.

Home
Industries.

225. There were 13 home industries classes working at the close of the year. They received grants from Government to the extent of Rs. 8,400. The number of women under training was 679. The subjects taught are

weaving, tailoring, rattan work, gold-lace work, knitting, card board box-making, spinning, cloth printing, fret work and embroidery.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

226. In the year 1938, the large scale industrial establishments in the State increased by 29. There were 393 such establishments, 365 being perennial concerns and the rest seasonal. The average number of persons employed daily was 62,593 (58,450).

Large scale Industries.

227. Among the large and small scale industries started with the assistance of Government, mention may be made of the factories for the manufacture of paper, cement, porcelain insulators and other electrical materials, electrical transformers, workshop machinery and machine tools, paints and varnishes, Bakelite articles, sugar, stone-ware pipes and potteries, electrical lamps, sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphate, flue-cured tobacco, deodorised vegetable oils and fats, cured coffee, gas mantles, glass and enamel ware, spun silk yarn.

228. The number of handloom weavers in the State is 30,000. The total production of hand looms is estimated at about one crore of rupees. By systematic propaganda and demonstration work carried out by the Department in the several weaving centres, the great bulk of the weavers adopted improved methods and appliances. Fifteen thousand rupees are spent every year on demonstrations conducted by the peripatetic parties of the Department. During the past 11 years a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been spent on this account and the value of improved appliances introduced amounted to about Rs. 24,000. The demonstration parties conducted demonstrations in 27 weaving centres, visited 431 villages, introduced 324 new designs, fitted up 304 improved looms and parts, trained 625 persons in the use of improved appliances and sold appliances worth Rs. 3,200. A sum of Rs. 2,080 was granted to weavers in the shape of loans. The supply of cheap electric power to villages has given a fillip to many of the handloom weavers for establishing power looms in their homes. As a result of this there are at present 800 power looms working in the State.

Handloom Weaving.

229. Among the rural industries already introduced and established on improved lines, mention may be made

Other village and cottage industries.

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TION**

of the manufacture of agricultural and other implements of daily use, coir making, rope making, lacquerware and wooden toys, reed mat making, leather stitching, knitting, paper making by hand, pottery, oil seed crushing, coffee grinding, boot and shoe manufacture, rattan work, manufacture of polish, nakki and gota making, tanning and curing of hides and skins. There are 43 rural industrial centres in the State.

**Weights
and Measures
Act.**

230. The use of certified weights and measures is in force in 32 notified areas. Standard weights and measures of the value of Rs. 5,213 were sold and the testing staff tested and stamped 11,823 weights and measures.

**Patents
and designs.**

231. Fifty-six applications for patents were dealt with and 21 were accepted. Twenty-four certificates for renewal of patents were granted.

Factories Act.

232. There were 251 registered factories, of which 44 were seasonal. The average number of persons employed in these factories was 26,089. The number of factories inspected was 244.

**Cotton Gin-
ning and
Pressing
Factories.**

233. Twenty-one ginning and seven pressing factories were working in the State. The total number of bales pressed was 19,112.

**Workmen's
Compensation
Act.**

234. Of the 213 cases that came up for disposal before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, 193 cases were disposed of. Of these, 60 related to accidents which proved fatal. Compensation amounting to Rs. 46,531 was deposited and Rs. 45,262 was distributed.

**Steam Boilers
and Prime
Movers
Act.**

235. The total number of boilers in the State at the close of the year was 233, of which 194 were examined and licensed. The amount of fees collected was Rs. 5,415.

Labour.

236. There were six labour disturbances, five in Bangalore City (four in textile concerns and one in the Government Porcelain Factory) and one in Kolar Gold Field mining area. The duration of these disturbances was very short and normal conditions were restored very soon. Excepting in these six cases, the relations between the employers and the employed in the industrial establishments were satisfactory.

**Emporiums
and Sales
Depots.**

237. There were six sales depots, three in the State and one each in Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad (Deccan).

**PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION**

238. The sales at the Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 62,000 (Rs. 61,000), at the depots in Bombay and Madras to Rs. 45,902. Sales in the Hyderabad area amounted to Rs. 6,484.

239. Marketing surveys on a number of important commodities were concluded during the year. Brief summaries of reports on rice, groundnut, oranges and other citrous fruits, apples, coffee, sheep and goat, ghee and butter, jute and lac were published for general information and also sent to Delhi.

Marketing
survey.

Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

240. The plant was re-lined in August 1938 and the work was stopped for 39 days. Twenty-seven thousand three hundred and fourteen tons of pig iron were manufactured, the year's production being the highest on record. The maximum daily production of 113 tons was reached on 27th February 1939.

241. The Chemical Plant worked only partially for want of market for wood distillation products.

242. Twenty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-three tons of steel were produced during the year and the cost of manufacture was reduced. The operations in the Steel Plant are showing a steady improvement.

243. The Forest Department supplied 24,308 tons of charcoal for use in the blast furnace.

244. The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 9,11,790.

245. The capital outlay during the year on the Cement Plant was Rs. 1,11,547.

(viii) Trade and Commerce.

246. Imports of merchandise by rail increased both in quantity and value during the year, the total being 14·23 (13·3) million maunds and Rs. 12,64,77,145 (Rs. 12,40,30,061). The imports under rice increased from 3·95 lakhs of pallas valued at Rs. 53 lakhs to 5·23 lakhs of pallas valued at Rs. 68 lakhs, and under grain and pulse from 637,926 maunds to 885,022 maunds. The imports of refined sugar amounted to 27,926 maunds (13,241 maunds) valued at Rs. 2,96,714 (Rs. 1,07,745). The quantity of fresh fruits

Imports.

**PRODUC-
TION AND
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TION**

imported was 180,793 maunds (132,182 maunds) valued at Rs. 12 lakhs (Rs. 9 lakhs.) The groundnut oil imported was 66,745 maunds (66,942 maunds). Imports of petrol into the State came down from 2,533,605 gallons to 2,286,459 gallons while the imports of kerosine decreased from 3,971,809 gallons to 3,759,417 gallons. The imports of raw cotton rose from 236,384 maunds to 247,653 maunds while the value decreased from Rs. 45 lakhs to 28 lakhs. The total value of machinery imported was estimated at about Rs. 87 lakhs. Cast iron (pig and castings) showed a small increase.

247. The important food articles imported were rice, gram and pulse, wheat and wheat flour. The total quantity of articles of food, drink and tobacco imported was 4,594,154 maunds valued at Rs. 3,00,29,985. The total imports of articles included under raw materials and articles, mainly unmanufactured, amounted to 5,933,926 maunds (5,323,610 maunds) valued at Rs. 2,81,26,809 (Rs. 2,52,36,891). The total quantity of articles under "manufactured imports" decreased from 3,901,777 maunds valued at Rs. 7,30,67,480 to 3,593,208 maunds valued at Rs. 6,72,88,928.

248. The imports of road-borne trade which passed through the frontier toll-gates amounted to 647,365 maunds valued at Rs. 45,25,455.

Exports.

249. Exports of merchandise by rail showed a small increase by about 1 per cent, both in quantity and value, the totals being 7,213,310 maunds (7,142,150 maunds) and Rs. 9.15 crores (Rs. 9 crores). Further increases were recorded under jawari and bajra, but the export of gram and pulse, wheat-flour, paddy, rice, ragi and wheat suffered a decline. The export of sugar showed a slight fall in quantity from 570,720 maunds to 565,898 maunds but the value realised rose from Rs. 45 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs. The export of jaggery declined from 224,083 maunds valued at Rs. 7,99,296 to 93,975 maunds valued at Rs. 5,92,929. The total quantity of fresh fruits exported from the State was Rs. 4.6 lakhs (Rs. 12 lakhs). The exports of different kinds of vegetable oils, which experienced a set back in the previous year, showed an upward trend. The export of groundnut oil increased from 61,335 maunds valued at Rs. 5,75,866 to 63,139

maunds valued at Rs. 4,73,542. There was also an increase in the exports of oil seeds. The increase was marked in the case of copra, groundnut seed, linseed, poppy and others under oil seeds. The quantity and value of raw cotton exported decreased from 59,799 maunds to 28,659 maunds and in value from Rs. 12,87,348 to Rs. 3,27,785. The exports under articles, wholly or mainly manufactured, registered an increase from 18,98,406 maunds to 19,99,949 maunds and the value from Rs. 3,88,91,946 to Rs. 4,08,28,749.

250. The value of pig iron and castings exported from the State was Rs. 5,22,270. The quantity of betel-nuts exported amounted to 139,731 maunds (124,034 maunds) and the value realised declined further by about Rs. 77,787 from 39,45,185 to Rs. 36,67,398. The total exports registered an increase from 2,361,036 maunds valued at Rs. 1,80,10,952 to 25,64,670 maunds valued at Rs. 1,95,64,585.

251. The exports of cotton piece-goods showed an improvement over those of the previous year, the quantity exported being 8,170,066 lb. (7,672,880 lb.). The exports under road-borne trade which passed through the frontier toll-gates amounted 777,750 maunds valued at Rs. 84,17,201.

(ix) Associations for Banking and Trading.

(a) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

252. The following statement compares the conditions of the movement during the year with those of the previous year :—

Particulars		1937-38	1938-39
Number of societies	...	1,893	1,899
Do members	...	189,606	140,077
		Rs.	Rs.
Amount of share capital paid up	...	53,81,565	53,84,747
Deposits by individuals	...	1,20,67,089	1,23,67,976
Do societies	...	7,29,876	6,15,853
Loans from the Apex and Central Banks	...	28,71,478	30,82,729
Loans from Government	...	3,55,733	3,02,406
Reserve Fund	...	33,81,910	35,21,163
Other Funds	...	10,60,378	10,85,379
Total working capital	...	2,58,47,531	2,63,10,758
Loans made during the year	...	88,61,071	81,86,158
Loans recovered do	...	76,23,338	78,66,841
Total transactions	...	10,34,09,145	9,20,66,636
Net Profits	...	4,12,545	3,35,544

**PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION****Loans**

253. The amounts borrowed by societies from the financing banks came to Rs. 4,46,093. Loans to the extent of Rs. 25,04,800 were issued to members for productive purposes, Rs. 18,88,200 for redeeming previous encumbrances, Rs. 14,45,400 for constructing, purchasing and repairing houses, Rs. 1,02,400 for paying land revenue and Rs. 6,25,500 for non-productive purposes.

**Central
Banks.**

254. There were 10 central societies at the end of the year, of which eight were financing banks and two for co-operative education and propaganda and co-ordination. Their total membership stood at 1,756. Their share capital decreased from Rs. 6,72,877 to Rs. 3,75,630 and their deposits also decreased from Rs. 55,17,539 to Rs. 34,91,164. The net profits rose from Rs. 26,599 to Rs. 28,598.

**The Mysore
Provincial
Co-operative
Apex Bank,
Limited.**

255. The membership of the Apex Bank in respect of individuals decreased from 240 to 212 and that of societies increased from 1,001 to 1,024. The issue of loans to societies amounted to Rs. 1,98,438 (Rs. 1,76,142). Of this amount a sum of Rs. 1,45,850 was sanctioned to five house building societies and a sum of Rs. 1,03,355 (Rs. 72,985) was actually disbursed. The amounts of principal and interest recovered were Rs. 1,69,571 (Rs. 1,71,073) and Rs. 1,38,423, (Rs. 1,26,253), respectively. The percentage of overdues under all heads to the total outstandings was 79.12 (77.96).

**Primary
Societies.
Agricultural.**

256. The number of societies under this class decreased from 1,445 to 1,436, as some of the hopeless societies were weeded out. The membership showed an increase from 62,307 to 64,676. The share and working capitals of those societies increased from Rs. 11,87,225 and Rs. 58,77,661 to Rs. 12,02,905 and Rs. 61,28,877, respectively. Out of the 1,436 societies, 1,325 were credit institutions, 37 land mortgage societies, 22 agricultural supply societies, 33 grain banks and six marketing societies and the rest miscellaneous institutions.

257. The credit societies had a membership of 62,644, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 11,82,339, a deposit of Rs. 5,49,735 and a total working capital of Rs. 60,32,908. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 10,55,414 (Rs. 9,98,144) and recovered Rs. 9,00,892 (Rs. 8,69,185). The percentage of overdues to demand increased from 73.2 to 76.1.

PROTECTION AND DISTRIBUTION

258. The supply societies had a membership of 542, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 13,350, a deposit of Rs. 1,686 and a total working capital of Rs. 75,145.

Agricultural
Supply
Societies.

259. There were six sale societies, one for sale of figs, one for sale of areca, two for cardamom, and two for agricultural produce; preliminary investigations were completed for organising an areca marketing society at Shimoga.

Marketing
Societies.

260. There were 453 (435) non-agricultural societies with a membership of 73,645 (74,214). Their share capital rose from Rs. 35,21,413 to Rs. 37,56,212. Their deposits, reserve fund and total working capital increased from Rs. 67,14,348, Rs. 16,90,113 and Rs. 1,30,25,463, to Rs. 89,60,308, Rs. 20,50,594 and Rs. 1,59,34,463, respectively. They earned a net profit of Rs. 2,89,110 (Rs. 3,42,434), the fall being mostly due to reduction in the rate of interest on loans. The percentage of overdues to demand was 30.18 (27.7). Of these societies, 305 are credit institutions, 72 consumers' societies, and 73 industrial societies and three miscellaneous.

Non-Agricultural
Societies.

261. The 305 (292) urban credit societies worked satisfactorily. Their share capital, deposits, reserve fund and working capital increased from Rs. 29,27,661, Rs. 54,93,541, Rs. 13,77,056 and Rs. 1,05,41,771 to Rs. 31,84,724, Rs. 75,70,399, Rs. 17,11,727 and Rs. 1,33,89,097, respectively, though their membership decreased from 55,595 to 54,365. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 57,36,742 and recovered Rs. 56,27,926. They earned a net profit of Rs. 2,56,047.

Urban Credit
Societies.

262. There were 72 consumers' societies. They had a membership of 16,462 and a working capital of Rs. 23,40,110. They earned a net profit of Rs. 52,549, having effected purchases and sales to the extent of Rs. 14,16,099 and Rs. 15,17,734, respectively.

Consumers'
Societies.

263. There were 58 (62) weavers' societies. Of these, 16 were for members of the Depressed Classes living in the Mandya and Maddur taluks. Many of these societies worked as mere credit institutions.

Weavers'
Societies.

264. The number of sericultural societies remained the same as in last year, that is, 17. They had a membership of 585, a share capital of Rs. 2,479 and a working capital

Sericultural
Societies.

**PROTEC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION.**House
Building
Societies.

of Rs. 7,294. They supplied disease-free layings to the extent of 421,374 (587,110) and earned a grainage bonus of Rs. 2,624 from Government.

265. There were 27 house building societies at the close of the year. These societies had a membership of 3,545 (3,818), share capital of Rs. 1,43,933 (Rs. 1,33,721), deposits of Rs. 2,97,233 (Rs. 2,80,243), a reserve fund of Rs. 52,691 (Rs. 47,155) and a working capital of Rs. 9,75,914 (Rs. 9,61,993). Their total transactions amounted to Rs. 20,17,614 (Rs. 18,83,370), which resulted in a net profit of Rs. 10,614 (Rs. 9,764).

266. The Bangalore City Housing Co-operative Society, the premier society of the kind, had 857 (839) members with a working capital of Rs. 3,94,699 (Rs. 3,89,371). It had a share capital of Rs. 61,577 (Rs. 57,698) and a reserve fund of Rs. 8,748 (Rs. 7,359). The borrowings amounted to Rs. 1,10,000 (Rs. 1,32,347), and the total turnover to Rs. 5,43,212 (Rs. 8,42,248). The net profit realised was Rs. 3,571 (Rs. 4,476).

Co-operative
Societies for
Depressed
Classes.

267. There were 168 (172) societies for the Depressed Classes. These societies had a membership of 4,910 (5,410), a share capital of Rs. 23,625 (Rs. 24,900), a deposit of Rs. 4,560 (Rs. 5,937), a reserve fund of Rs. 6,328, and a working capital of Rs. 1,26,569 (Rs. 1,26,657). The total loans outstanding against the members of these societies amounted to Rs. 1,16,547 (Rs. 1,18,039). The total transactions of these societies amounted to Rs. 54,593 (Rs. 93,083), resulting in a net profit of Rs. 1,377 (Rs. 1,707).

Central Land
Mortgage
Bank

268. The lending operations of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank were further extended to four more taluks. The membership and paid-up share capital of the Bank were 209 (212) and Rs. 89,850 (Rs. 72,600). The reserve fund at the close of the year stood at Rs. 10,492 (Rs. 8,792). The working of the Bank resulted in a net profit of Rs. 13,697 (Rs. 12,012). The Bank received subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 1,25,300 towards the fourth series of debentures carrying interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The total borrowings of the Bank under the four series of debentures so far issued amounted to Rs. 9,26,100.

269. In 240 (171) cases, loans amounting to Rs. 2,42,155 (Rs. 2,10,475) were sanctioned and 113 (88) applications for loans amounting to Rs. 1,64,397 were rejected. The amount of loans disbursed was Rs. 2,47,030 (Rs. 1,97,160) in 220 (162) cases. The total amount of loans sanctioned by the Bank from its inception till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,01,940 in 876 cases, out of which a sum of Rs. 10,44,765 had been disbursed in 807 cases.

270. The demand and collection under loans were Rs. 80,668 (Rs. 66,906), and Rs. 71,702 (Rs. 57,605) respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,966 (Rs. 9,300) unrecovered at the end of the year. The percentage of overdues to demand was 10·95 (13.91).

271. There were 32 land mortgage societies working at the beginning of the year and five more were added. They had a membership of 5,081 (3,711), a share capital of Rs. 1,08,870 (Rs. 84,925) and a reserve fund of Rs. 3,655 (Rs. 3,117). The outstanding loans against members amounted to Rs. 8,96,467 (Rs. 6,69,535). The total working capital and transactions were Rs. 10,06,404 (Rs. 7,61,926) and Rs. 10,01,648 (Rs. 6,33,665) respectively.

Primary Land
Mortgage
Societies.

272. A total expenditure of Rs. 1,48,990 (Rs. 1,35,554) was incurred by Government on the administration of the department.

Finance

(b) Joint-Stock Companies.

273. The number of joint stock companies limited by shares was 181 at the beginning of the year. Nineteen new companies were registered, three went into voluntary liquidation, one was compulsorily liquidated and six were struck off the roll. There were 210 joint-stock companies at the close of the year, of which 20 were limited by guarantee and 190 were limited by shares. The increase in the subscribed and paid-up capital of the companies amounted to Rs. 30·92 lakhs and Rs. 48·65 lakhs respectively. There were 104 companies incorporated outside the State but having a place of business in Mysore.

274. The number of persons holding auditors' certificates at the close of the year was 57.

275. Twenty-two societies were registered under the Societies Registration Act and seven were struck off the roll.

**PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION**

276. The Companies Act, as amended and consolidated, came into force from 1st October 1938. The Societies Registration Act which was amended with a view to having an effective control over the working of the societies came into force from 7th February 1939.

(x) Transfers of land.

277. There were, 30,708 (36,718) transfers of land by order of Courts—Civil and Revenue—involving an extent of 89,074 (61,997) acres. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 54,352 involving 131,554 acres.

(xi) Condition of the people.**Seasonal
Conditions.**

278. The recorded rainfall was 2·46 inches less than that of the previous year, and 7·67 inches less than the normal average for 35 years. Except in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts where the monsoons were heavier than in the previous year, the rainfall was untimely and not generally adequate or well distributed. Seasonal conditions were thus not quite satisfactory and a large number of tanks did not receive adequate supply of water. Consequently, there was failure of both wet and dry crops necessitating the grant of remissions to the extent of Rs. 3,66,705. The average under all the principal crops, except under paddy and cholam, showed a decrease. The outturn of crops also showed a slight decrease when compared with that in the preceding year. There was adequate supply of agricultural produce throughout the State and their prices remained almost the same as in the previous year. The agricultural stock was generally healthy. In parts of Kolar, Tumkur, Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga districts, there was shortage of drinking water and fodder, necessitating the undertaking of relief measures by way of providing work for labour and by sinking temporary wells and throwing open of some State Forests for free grazing. On the whole, the year was not prosperous to agriculturists. The slump in the coffee and cardamom markets persisted and the difficulties of the planters continued as before. Loans under the takavi loan scheme, to the extent of Rs. 15,200 in Hassan district and Rs. 93,350 in Kadur district, were issued to the planters.

279. There was a decrease in the total number of deaths of cattle in the State. Blackquarter, anthrax, rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and other epidemics that appeared in certain parts were promptly brought under control by the preventive measures taken by the Veterinary department.

PROTECTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Cattle mortality.

280. Seven hundred and thirteen cases of accidental fires resulted in the loss of 17 human lives, 433 head of cattle, 1½ fowls and property valued at Rs. 2,68,605. Shimoga district reported the largest number of fires and the value of the property destroyed there, was also the highest.

Accidental fires.

(xii) Forests.

281. The total area of forests at the close of the year was 4,630·06 square miles, made up of the following:—

Area and Classification.

	Sq. miles.
State Forests and Plantations ...	3,717·00
Reserved lands under Section 4 ...	241·87
Do do 35 ...	69·65
Minor Forests ...	405·84
Village Forests ...	90·58
Other lands under the management of the Department ...	105·12
Total ...	4,630·06

282. *Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.*—Out of 31 blocks which were due for settlement, six blocks covering an area of 23·34 square miles were settled during the year. One hundred and one miles of permanent demarcation lines were newly cut during the year. Twenty State forests with an aggregate area of 74·83 square miles and 14·07 square miles of enclosures and overlaps were surveyed. Maps of 25 forests, four tiger blocks and the game map were printed and published. Field maps of 5 State forests and of some minor forests surveyed during the last year were fair drawn and made ready for publication. Out of a total area of 3,659·07 square miles of State forests, 1,891·82 square miles are provided with regular working plans. All the

**PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION**Communica-
tions and
buildings.

Protection.

Forest
offences.

Grazing.

Sylviculture.

sandal trees growing on 71,069 acres in the Holenarsipur taluk were enumerated.

283. A sum of Rs. 19,821 was spent on roads and bridges, Rs. 9,625 on new buildings and Rs. 7,887 on repairs to old buildings. A sum of Rs. 2,607 was spent on the improvement of water facilities.

284. Special fire protection was attempted over an area of 23,26,371 acres, and an area of 23,21,692 acres was successfully protected.

285. The number of cases for disposal was 1,978 inclusive of 140 cases of last year. Of these, 1,803 cases were disposed of. The amount of composition fees recovered was Rs. 16,014. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported was 121 and the number of cases disposed of was 140, including some of the pending cases of previous year. The amount of damage recovered was Rs. 1,654.

286. Owing to failure of rains and consequent scarcity of fodder in certain parts, free grazing was permitted in several forests in Tumkur, Shimoga and Mysore districts.

287. The natural regeneration of teak was fair in the Shimoga and Mysore divisions while that of honne, bite, nandi, mathi, was good in all sub-moist zones. In the open patches caused by the exploitation of timber trees, teak seedlings are in fair evidence in the forests of Mysore district. Jalari and jambe regeneration is fairly profuse in Chandragutti and Malandur forests of Sagar division.

288. Regeneration of sandal was profuse in the plantations of Kolar district.

289. Sporadic seedlings of bamboos was observed in the Begur and Kakankote ranges of the Mysore district.

290. In the Ghat forests of Shimoga and Sagar divisions, the natural regeneration of principal species like sura-honne, nagasampige, white cedar, dhuma, haiga (*hopea wightiana*) balagi, kiralbogi was good especially in areas exploited for sleepers and electric transmission line poles. Regeneration of balagi was particularly good in Kilandur, Hulikal and Varahi forests of Sagar division. It is noticed that balagi regenerates regularly almost every year while dhuma comes up for two years continuously with a break in the third year.

291. The coppice reproduction of all species was generally satisfactory in all the divisions except in Hassan where the growth was not encouraging on account of severe draught

292. Teak plantations were raised in 403 acres (476). Afforestation.
The total area of teak plantations under the management of the Department is now 12,647.25 acres or 19.45 square miles. Extensive plantings of casuarina were carried out in the Bangalore and Kolar districts to meet the growing demand for this class of wood in cities and for industrial purposes. The Agri-cum Forestry method of raising casuarina plantations was continued with very good results at a much less cost. Important fuel species were raised by sowings in all the maidan tracts. Afforestation work continued on the Chamundi hills, Gopalaswami hills in the Talkad sand dunes, Hulikere blocks, the Bababudans and on the Nandi hills. Ratnagiri hills near Chickmagalur were taken up for afforestation. The work of planting up the hill slopes opposite the Saklespur travellers bungalow was continued. Among the species planted were casuarina, eucalyptus, blue gum plants, cinchona and medicinal plants. Fruit plants were planted on the Hulikere blocks and Nandi hills. The orchards of Yelagunda near Hassan, Namada-chilume in Devarayasamudra State Forest, Tumkur and at Channarayabetta (Nandi Hills), Kolar, were well maintained.

293. The quantities of timber cut in the forests brought to depots and sold during the year were 760,475, 703,616 and 601,719 cubic feet respectively. In addition 2,986 balagi poles were exploited in the Ghat forests of Shimoga-Sagar divisions and 2,985 of them carted to the Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati, for treatment and supply to the Mysore Electrical department. One lakh six thousand three hundred and seven junglewood sleepers were prepared in Shimoga division and 97,789 of them carted to the Wood Preservation Plant at Bhadravati for treatment and supply to the several public departments. Six thousand kiralbogi sleepers were prepared in Sagar division for supply to the Mysore State Railway. Four thousand seven hundred and twenty "ascu" treated balagi poles were supplied to the Electrical department. The mining companies of the Kolar Gold Field were

Exploitation :
(a) Timber.

**PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION**(b) Sandal-
wood.

supplied with 84,672 cubic feet of timber and 1,967 cubic feet of teak wood logs.

294. The quantity of rough sandalwood collected was 2,168 tons. The supplies to the Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore, came to 1,373 tons of prepared wood. A quantity of 286 tons of good wood and 190 tons of white wood was sold in retail, from the kotis in the State, the revenue realised being Rs. 1,75,882. The net receipts from the sale of sandalwood oil treated as forest revenue were Rs. 7,61,541.

(c) Fuel.

295. The realisations by the sale of firewood and charcoal amounted to Rs. 1,37,693. Fuel supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory, tobacco barns, Silk Factory and the Shimoga water works reached 16,664 tons, and the quantity of firewood and charcoal supplied to Mysore Iron and Steel Works was 35,000 and 19,420 tons, respectively. A quantity of 10,092 tons of bamboos valued at Rs. 1,21,106 was supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills.

Saw Mill

296. The Saw Mill at Shimoga worked for 305 days. The quantity of timber sawn was 82,864 cubic feet, the quantity of sawn materials obtained being 45,512 c.ft. The realisation in the Saw Mill was Rs. 71,274. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 11,583. A peeling machine was installed during the year.

Wood Preser-
vation plant.

297. The wood preservation plant at Bhadravati worked for 236 days and 151,323 cubic feet of timber consisting of sleepers, balagi poles, fence posts, tree guards and other materials were treated for supply to the various Government departments.

Lac cultiva-
tion.

298. The quantity of jalari and sagade lac obtained and supplied to the Lac Factory was 1,209 and 51 maunds, respectively.

Elephants.

299. There were fifty-two elephants under the control of the department. Of these, two elephants were presented : one to the Sri Admar Mutt and the other to the Sri Subramanya Mutt, Udipi. Two calves were sold : one to the Palace, Mysore, and the other to the South Indian Circus Company. Four elephants died during the year. The number of elephants at the close of the year was 44.

Settlement of
Maharatta
Kunbies.

300. At the end of the year, there were 309 families of kunbies with a population of 1,644 settled in 28 colonies.

**PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION**

Finance.

301. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 3,01,143 and the demand (excluding sandalwood oil net receipts) was Rs. 19,72,184. The total demand was Rs. 30,84,873, of which a sum of Rs. 27,01,056 was realised and Rs. 4,505 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,29,311.

302. The expenditure on conservancy and works was Rs. 9,11,867 and on establishments Rs. 5,78,166.

(xiii) Geology.

303. Minerals produced in the State, other than gold, include iron, chromite, kaolin, magnesite, manganese, copper, mica, slatestone and soapstone. The Indian Mines Development Syndicate, Ltd., held an area of 2,360 square miles under a prospecting license for gold. The area covered by the other mining leases and prospecting licenses was 70,516 acres and the number of mining leases, licenses and certificates of approval current during the year was 145 (127).

Minerals
other than
gold.

304. The department of Geology collected 888 tons of chromite from Byrapur and Talur mines and sold 515 tons for Rs. 5,764. The department also supplied 64 tons of magnesite and 310 tons of graphite to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works; and 60 tons of felspar and 20 tons of quartz to the Government Porcelain Factory. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 38,139 tons of iron ore, 581 tons of manganese ore, 32,012 tons of limestone and 7,509 tons of clay.

305. The following areas, comprising about 800 square miles of country, were surveyed during the year for special purposes:—

Geological
Survey.

(1) Three hundred square miles in Chamarajanagar taluk, including the Biligirirangan hills, to study the mode of origin and correlation of the charnockite rocks.

(2) Four hundred square miles in parts of Bangalore and Mysore districts to make a comparative study of felsite and porphyry dykes which form the ornamental stones of the State.

(3) One hundred square miles in places near Sivaganga in Holalkere taluk, and near Jog Falls in the Shimoga district, for studying the structural disposition of the

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DISTRIBUTION**

schists in the former area and the nature of the granitic gneiss in the latter.

306. Mineral survey has revealed the occurrence of large deposits of asbestos, bauxite, quartz and quartzites and titaniferous iron ores in different parts of the State.

Finance.

307. The total mining revenue (other than royalty on gold) was Rs. 51,921. The departmental expenditure for the year was Rs. 57,104.

(xiv) Mines and Explosives.

Gold Mines.

308. As in the calendar year 1937, mining operations were carried on in 1938 in four mines on the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, the Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum and Nundydroog Mines. The year's operations resulted in an output of 321,114·829 ozs. of fine gold and 22,295·50 ozs. of silver, showing a decrease of 9,594·394 ozs. of gold and 2,346·57 ozs. of silver, compared with the previous year's production. The total value realised was £ 2,287,386, showing a decrease of £ 20,068. The total dividends paid by the companies amounted to £ 462,214. The royalty payable to Government on the gold and silver produced and on the dividends or 'adjusted profits' amounted to £ 170,959. Inclusive of the previous year's balance of Rs. 382,494 the total demand for the year under royalty on gold and silver was Rs. 29,28,619. The collections amounted to Rs. 25,22,924.

309. The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of mining operations in 1882 to the end of the year 1938 was 19,218,875·639 ozs., of a total value of £ 88,723,426 and the dividends and royalty paid amounted to £ 25,987,733 and £ 5,050,964 respectively.

**Mining
labour.**

310. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 25,985. Of this number, 24,031 were employed in gold mining and the rest in mining other minerals. Of the 24,031 persons employed in gold mining, 336 were Europeans, 554 Anglo-Indians and 23,141 Indians. Fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty eight persons were employed underground and 8,503 on the surface. The general working hours underground and on the surface remained the same as in the previous year.

**PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION**

Accidents.

311. The total number of accidents was 167. Of these, 29 were fatal, 135 serious and 3 were accidents not connected with mining. Enquiries were instituted in all cases. As a result, it was found that 18 or 10·98 per cent, were due to negligence, 7 or 4·27 per cent, were due to recklessness, and 139 or 84·75 per cent, were classed as unavoidable. In the 29 fatal accidents, 49 persons were either killed or died as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 1·89 (1·84) per 1,000 persons employed. There were six individual accidents which involved two or more fatalities. Classified according to causes, eight accidents due to rock bursts accounted for twenty three deaths, four accidents due to fall in shafts, stopes, etc., accounted for four deaths, and one accident due to explosives accounted for four deaths. Six accidents which did not involve any casualties were reported under the Mysore Mining Rules.

312. One hundred and nineteen claims for compensation, relating to 44 fatalities, 2 cases of permanent total disablement, and 73 of permanent partial disablement, arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field and the compensation awarded amounting to Rs. 58,664. In addition, compensation amounting to Rs. 20,653 was paid in cases of temporary disablement.

**Workmen's
compensa-
tion.**

313. There were 19 prosecutions in respect of theft and illegal possession of mining materials, involving 30 persons of whom 19 were convicted. Sixteen prosecutions were also launched for offences under the Mysore Mines Act. Eight persons were prosecuted in connection with accidents.

Prosecutions.

314. Eight licenses were granted by the Government for the possession and sale of specified explosives (other than fulminates) from magazines, and the District Magistrates issued 813 licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives. All the main and subsidiary magazines included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in bulk and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft heads were inspected by the officers of the department. The total number of inspections of premises carried out by magistrates and police officers was 927. There were in all 43 accidents due to explosives, resulting in the death of 8 persons and injuries to 64 others.

Explosives.

**PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION**

Petroleum.

315. Two hundred and six licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Act and Rules, of which 173 were for the import, transport and possession of dangerous petroleum and thirty-three for non-dangerous petroleum. The total amount of license fees realised was Rs. 3,915. The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State during the calendar year 1938 were 2,569,870 (2,535,378) and 4,078,113 (3,956,640) gallons, respectively.

Carbide of
Calcium.

316. Five licenses for possession were granted under the Carbide of Calcium Rules.

(xv) Public Works.

Buildings.

317. The principal works completed in the year were, at Bangalore, the *Dharmaparakasa* Sajjan Rao's Obstetric Hospital and the Reserve Police Lines on the Mysore Road ; and at Mysore, the Cheluvamba Maternity New Hospital for Women and the Central Police Station. The District Office buildings at Mandya and the McGann Hospital at Shimoga were also completed. Works in progress at Mysore were the improvements and extensions to Hotel Metropole, and the conversion of the old Exhibition buildings into Reserve Police lines, and the construction of two blocks of twenty-six units each of police lines near the Electric "A" Station at Bangalore. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 11,84,222, of which Rs. 10,48,573 were spent on original works and Rs. 1,35,649 on repairs.

Military
Works.

318. An outlay of Rs. 52,640 was incurred on Military works. The important works carried out were the construction of a building for the common club of the Mysore Lancers and the improvements to quarters Nos. 10, 11 and 12 of the Officers of the Mysore Lancers at Hebbal. An expenditure of Rs. 22,127 was incurred on repairs.

Water supply
Chamaraj
Sagar and
Waterworks.

319. The outlay on the maintenance of the old and the new Chamaraj Sagar and Waterworks was Rs. 1,37,864 and Rs. 4,25,991, respectively. Two thousand one hundred and thirty-three million gallons of filtered water were pumped from Chamaraj Sagar and Waterworks at Thippagondanahalli into the Combined Jewell Filters, Bangalore. This represents an average of 5.84 million

gallons per day. The average daily consumption of water during the year in Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station was 3·50 and 2·03 million gallons, respectively, while the quantity of water supplied to the industrial concerns in Bangalore City was 3·6 million gallons. The total number of water supply house connections in the City was 10,327 while 476 additional meters were fixed.

320. The construction of a bridge across the Shimsha near Halagur, Malavalli taluk, was completed and the road was graciously opened for traffic by His Highness the Maharaja. The construction of a girder bridge across the Vedavathi in the Chitaldrug district and the work relating to the widening, strengthening and improving of culverts on the Madras-Cannanore road were in progress during the year. Bridges.

321. A sum of Rs. 23,25,823 was spent on bridges and roads. An expenditure of Rs. 18,70,551 was incurred for the annual maintenance and the special repairs of roads and repair of bridges. Expenditure on bridges and roads.

322. The important road works that were in progress during the year were:— Roads.

323. The premixing of the Madras-Cannanore road (Mysore-Bangalore section); the opening out of the Hiriyur-Dharmapur road, (Chitaldrug district); opening out a motor road to the Nandi Hills (Kolar district); effecting improvements to the Bangalore-Mangalore road from 1/140 to 3/161 of ghat portion (Shimoga district); improving and metalling the ghat portion of Avinahalli. Karur road and the opening out of the Channagiri-Shivani road, Shimoga district; and opening a new road from Aldur to Biccode (Hassan district). The formation of a site for the Aerodrome at Jakkur, (Bangalore district) was also in progress during the year.

324. A total length of 2,226 miles of State Fund roads was maintained, of which 2,001 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintenance, including special repairs, was Rs. 838 per mile.

325. The expenditure on District Board works executed by the Public Works department both on original works and repairs was Rs. 7,52,831, of which a sum of Rs. 2,96,629 was incurred on the annual maintenance and the special repairs to the District Fund roads. District Board Funds.

**PROTEC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION**
Irrigation.

326. The construction of a reservoir across the Shimsha at Marconahalli, Kunigal Taluk, designed to irrigate an area of 10,000 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 22 lakhs was in good progress. The flood gap was closed and the dam raised from R. L. 30 00 and 52'00 to R. L. 87'00 and the five sluice gates fixed. The masonry wings on both the flanks were raised correspondingly with the dam to R. L. 88'00. The construction of water cushions, apron and toe walls has been completed. The entire length of the bund was raised to R. L. 87'00 and in certain lengths the level reached was R. L. 93'00. The excavation of the main channel from the 5th to the end of the 10th mile, as also the branch channels and the aqueduct over the Nagini river and the sluice works, were completed in all respects. The progress over the sections of work was such that it was quite possible to store water to R. L. 80'00 and allow water for irrigation of 2,000 acres. The construction of a curved waste weir, 800 feet long, was taken up and the body wall of the masonry raised to R. L. 82'00. The bridge across the Nagini has provided communication to the village of Amrithur throughout the year.

327. The reservoir across the Kumadvati, near Anjanapur, estimated to cost Rs. 17'85 lakhs will irrigate an extent of 10,036 acres. The bund, sluices, weir and the right and left bank channels, aggregating 27 miles in length, have all been completed. Water was first let in for irrigation in 1936. About 1,732 acres were irrigated in 1936-37 and 4,000 acres in 1937-38. The area actually supplied with water during 1938-39 was 6,455 acres.

328. The construction of new tanks at (1) Byramangala near Bidadi, Closepet taluk, designed to store 2,858 units of water and to irrigate an extent of 4,000 acres, (2) Markandeya, Bowringpet taluk, (3) Thippaganahalli, Goribidnur taluk, and (4) Alahalli, Kankanahalli taluk were sanctioned during the year.

329. The Marconahalli and the Anjanapur reservoir works were nearing completion.

330. The tanks at Maralwadi, Kankanahalli taluk, Herige, Hunsur taluk, Thumbadi, Kortagere taluk, Nidasale Kunigal taluk, Kamasamudram, Bowringpet taluk, Dalvoy, Chicknaikanahalli taluk, and Hiduva, Chickyangati and

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TION AND
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TION**

Anchechitnahalli, Nagamangala taluk have all been completed and water allowed for irrigation in all cases.

331. An expenditure of Rs. 1,26,489 was incurred on the restoration of minor tanks, against the grant of Rs. 1,25,000. One hundred and forty-four tank works were in progress, of which 35 were completed, thus making a total of 5,074 tanks restored at the end of June 1939.

332. The total length of river channels (outside the area served by the Krishnaraj Sagar) was 465 miles. The *atchkat* under those channels and the area irrigated were 45,207 and 31,512 acres, respectively.

River
channels

333. As a result of heavy rains in some parts of the State, 27 irrigation works, both major and minor, sustained damage, and prompt action was taken to repair them.

Damage to
irrigation
works.

334. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 84,53,025, against which an outlay of Rs. 97,58,630 was incurred, including the expenditure on contribution works and works of the District Boards. The total expenditure in the triennium ended June 1939 exceeded that of the previous triennium by Rs. 29,45,861. The total grant under State Funds for works proper stood at Rs. 52,12,700, against which an outlay of Rs. 64,80,380 was incurred, resulting in an excess of Rs. 12,67,680.

Grant and
outlay.

335. The grant under Irrigation Cess Fund was Rs. 3,76,954, the expenditure being Rs. 4,10,307. The number of works in progress and the number completed were 933 and 479, respectively.

Irrigation
Cess Fund.

336. The Public Works department also carried out works financed from muzrai and municipal funds and other sources not specified in the budget, such as, grants from the Imperial Government and contributions from private bodies and persons. Of the expenditure under this head amounting to Rs. 3,93,739, a sum of Rs. 3,87,824 was direct expenditure on works and repairs. Of this, Rs. 17,858 was spent on irrigation works, Rs. 3,22,146 under civil buildings, Rs. 5,571 on communications and Rs. 42,249 on miscellaneous public improvements.

Contribution
Works.

337. The charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 10,45,249 and the expenditure under tools and plant was Rs. 88,434.

Establish-
ment, tools
and plant
charges.

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TION AND
DISTRIBUTION**

Administra-
tive measures.

Krishnaraj Sagar and Allied Works.

338. Three sub-divisions were newly formed in the Irrigation Circle. They are (i) Tract Roads Sub-Division, with headquarters at Mandya, for the preparation of estimates for road works and execution; (ii) a Sub-Division at Kestur for the execution of the restoration of Kestur tank and its feeder channel with the Ane at its head, and the opening of the left bank channel from Keelaghatta Ane across the river Shimsha; (iii) a separate Sub-Division with headquarters at Garudanahalli for carrying out the re-modelling works of Maddur Branch and the Tunnel works of the Shimsha branch. The Special Land Acquisition Office, Krishnaraj Sagar Works, formed in November 1936 at Mysore for the acquisition of properties coming under the submersion of the Krishnaraj Sagar, was continued during the year.

Joint gaug-
ings.

339. Current meter gaugings were conducted jointly with the officers of Madras during the irrigation season of 1938 for verifying the curves of discharges 1935 of the Cauvery at Chunchinkatte Standard Station. In connection with the proposed reservoir on the river Hemavathi at Gurur, joint gaugings were undertaken both at Gurur and Sri Ramdevar Dam. The results were jointly examined with the Madras Officers and agreed values for discharges were arrived at.

340. As in previous years, rating of current meters was conducted jointly at the Guindy Rating tank, Madras. Four meters of the Mysore Government and three of the Madras Government were jointly rated for use in the gaugings of 1939.

The Irwin
Canal.

341. The total area for which water was made available from the Irwin Canal was 65,903 acres, including 10,180 acres of Government waste lands. The extent actually under irrigation at the end of the year was 51,630 acres. Against the final grant of Rs. 11,06,980 (excluding receipts on account of acreage contribution) for the Irwin Canal Works, the outlay was Rs. 11,21,749 including suspense. The total outlay on the Canal Works from the commencement, after taking into account the "Receipts on Capital" (excluding contribution and sale value of lands

and outlay on development works), comes to Rs. 178·70 lakhs against the revised estimate of Rs. 198·07 lakhs.

342. The maximum inflow into the Reservoir was 58,111 cusecs. The reservoir did not surplus during the year. The storage rose to plus 124 feet on the 10th October 1938. The water level dropped to 83·59 on the 30th June 1939, after meeting the growing demand for power and irrigation.

343. The Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee met once during the year and dealt with several problems connected with the development of irrigation in the Irwin Canal tract. The most important subject dealt with relates to the measures required to be taken for the control of malaria in the Irwin Canal tract. Three additional non-official members were appointed to the Committee. As many as sixty roads in the order of urgency were selected for execution and a special sub-division was constituted for the preparation of estimates and execution of roads. The works are being carried out briskly.

Krishnaraj
Sagar Work-
ing Com-
mittee.

344. The Committee further decided that it was necessary to spend a sum of Rs. 200 at least per mile for the proper maintenance of both class I and class II roads and that the maintenance of class III roads be left to the village panchayets themselves for the present.

Irrigation
Works
charged to
revenue.

345. The grant for irrigation works charged to revenue was Rs. 1,28,900 and the outlay incurred was Rs. 1,68,166.

346. Against a total grant of Rs. 85,726 allotted for the maintenance of the river channels, above and below the Krishnaraj Sagar, and of certain tanks in the Irwin Canal tract, the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 90,623. All the channels and tanks were maintained satisfactorily.

Irrigation
Cess Fund

(xvi) The Mysore Traffic Board.

347. One meeting of the Mysore Traffic Board was held in February 1939 and was presided over by the Secretary to Government, Electrical Department, who is the Chairman of the Traffic Board. With a view to minimising the number of accidents, the maximum speed of motor cars was fixed at 30 miles per hour

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and that of buses and lorries at 20 miles per hour within the limits of a city, town or village with powers to the local authorities to impose any lower limit, if necessary, within the said maximum prescribed in the above areas. To exercise a check on conductors of motor buses, their passes were made annually renewable on payment of a nominal fee of annas four. It was also passed at the meeting that all motor vehicles except motor cycles should be provided with suitable reflecting mirrors to enable the drivers to see the traffic coming in the rear. Instructions were issued to District Magistrates to see that petrol in tins or cans is not carried on motor buses in excess of the quantity permissible under the Mysore Petroleum Act and Rules. Regular reports of accidents from the police authorities as and when they occurred were dispensed with, except in the case of accidents of a specially grave nature, and quarterly and annual returns from the Inspector-General of Police were prescribed as in British India in cases of all other accidents.

348. The total number of toll-gates in the State is 67, of which 42 toll-gates are worked departmentally. The total income from all the toll-gates for the year was Rs. 2,77,099.

(xvii) Electrical Department.

**Capital
outlay.**

349. The capital outlay on hydro-electric works, excluding stock and suspense, amounted to Rs. 53,29,830 and that on automatic telephones to Rs. 64,790. A sum of Rs. 6,78,956 was spent in connection with the electrification of towns and villages. The amount spent on supply of power to irrigation pumps was Rs. 26,391. Extensions of service to power and lighting installations and improvement of the existing distribution plant were effected at a cost of Rs. 4,28,713. The expenditure from the depreciation fund amounted to Rs. 1,78,550. The closing balance was Rs. 78,37,432. A sum of Rs. 4,04,230 was spent on works executed for the Palace and certain departments of Government.

**Power
generation
and distri-
bution.**

450. The power generated was 252,095,833 B.O.T.U., of which 207,600,804 B.O.T.U., were distributed to power and lighting and pumping installations. Four hundred and

seventy-five power installations and 3,699 lighting installations were added, bringing the total number in service to 4,815 of the former and 38,370 of the latter. Besides these, there were 17,225 street lights (inclusive of 2,930 ornamental lights).

351. The value of the stores on hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 22,73,166. Articles worth Rs. 41,72,625 were purchased during the year and the receipts due to transfers of stores within the department or returns from works, amounted to Rs. 18,80,770. Stores of the value of Rs. 58,49,025 were issued, transferred within the department or sold. The year closed with a balance of stores worth Rs. 24,77,536. Stores.

352. Materials costing Rs. 39,650 were obtained from the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore. The Mysore and Sivasamudram Workshops manufactured stores to a value of Rs. 43,027. Workshops.

353. Interruptions due to line and other troubles were nineteen. There were five fatal accidents. Interruptions and accidents

354. The gross revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 75,52,267 of which Rs. 70,75,850 was payment for electric power and Rs. 4,76,417 for irrigation. Inclusive of contribution to the Depreciation and Provident Funds, the working expenses under both heads together amounted to Rs. 24,06,950. The net revenue of the department was Rs. 46,68,900. The total working expenses on the combined Hydro-electric and Irrigation Works to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 27,94,473. The net revenue on the combined scheme without charging interest amounted to Rs. 47,57,794 which gives a net return of 5.44 per cent, as compared with 5.51 in the previous year. Finance.

(xviii) Railways.

355. The present open line mileage owned by both the State and the District Boards is 748.19 miles. Of this, 9.88 miles comprise of the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Field, which is still worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. It is expected by June next, the metre gauge line from Sagara to Talaguppe will be open to all classes of traffic. This will bring the Jog Falls within 10 miles of the railway, besides facilitating the transport of materials for the proposed hydro-electric scheme. Open Lines.

**PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION**

356. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 666·09 lakhs of which Rs. 11·97 lakhs were contributed by the District Board of Mysore for the construction of the metre gauge line from Nanjangud to Chamarajnagar and Rs. 21·17 lakhs by the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Co., Ltd., and the Kolar District Board for the construction of the narrow gauge line from Bangalore to Bowringpet. The balance represents the investment by Government on the State lines. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 11·73 lakhs. The total gross earnings from all the State lines were Rs. 80·29 lakhs. The working expenses including contribution to the Depreciation Fund and surplus profits amounted to Rs. 56·44 lakhs. The resulting net revenue to Government was Rs. 23·85 lakhs.

Lines worked
by the Madras
and Southern
Mahratta
Railway
Company.

357. The gross earnings of the line worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company (Kolar Gold Field Railway) amounted to Rs. 1·98 lakhs. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1·30 lakhs, resulting in a net earning of Rs. 0·68 lakhs.

Depreciation
Fund.

358. The opening balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 11·41 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was contributed to the fund from the revenues of the Railways. After deducting a sum of Rs. 8·63 lakhs for renewal and replacement charges, there remained a closing balance of Rs. 12·78 lakhs.

Stores.

359. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,95,109. Stores to the extent of Rs. 23,73,573 were added. The issues were valued at Rs. 22,78,531, leaving a closing balance of stock worth Rs. 5,90,151.

Changes in
train service.

360. One pair of shuttle train was introduced from 1st October 1938 between Arsikere and Harihar. Arrangements were made to run through third class carriages between Mysore and Harihar, Bangalore and Chitaldrug and Shimoga town and Chitaldrug. A pair of passenger train was introduced between Mysore and Bangalore from 1st January 1939 in place of a pair of shuttles between Mysore and Maddur only.

Accidents.

361. There were no serious accidents during the year. One passenger was killed while trying to alight from a train in motion and fourteen cases were of trespassers run over

by trains when they tried to cross the track suddenly against a running train.

362. A fresh traffic and engineering survey at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned for the proposed Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam line and the estimates are under scrutiny.

Survey.

(xix) Posts and Telegraphs.

363. There were 571 (558) post offices in the State. Forty two villages were newly provided with letter boxes. The locked bag system was in force in 54 villages. At the end of the year 94 telegraph offices were working in the State.

Post and
Telegraph
Offices.

364. Nine hundred and eight licenses were issued for the working of broadcast receivers and five licenses for the erection and operation of wireless transmission stations. Thirty-two dealers' licenses were also issued.

Broadcast
receivers
and wireless
transmission
stations.

(xx) The Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

365. From its inception some 30 years ago and more particularly, since the year 1927, the Mysore Dasara Exhibition has grown steadily in its scope and usefulness in all directions, especially in the industrial sphere. A block of 38 stalls of terraced roofing was constructed on the eastern wing of the Exhibition buildings. The demand for space continued to be on the increase as in previous years. The total income from the sale of tickets, stall rent and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 32,751.

CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

366. Two statements, one showing the receipts and expenditure of the State for the year 1938-39 and the other showing the demand, collection and balance under principal heads of revenue for 1938-39, are given in Appendix XXII.

367. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 398·28 lakhs and the expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 397·49 lakhs resulting in a revenue surplus of Rs. ·79 lakh.

368. The total receipts and expenditure on account of service and debt heads were Rs. 796·96 lakhs and Rs. 788·11 lakhs, respectively, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 97·07 lakhs.

RECEIPTS.

369. The following statement shows the actuals for 1938-39 as compared with those of the previous year under the group heads.

		Rupees in Lakhs.	
		1937-38	1938-39
A. Land Revenue	...	119·26	116·09
A1. Mining Royalty and Leases	...	26·11	23·43
B. Forest Revenue	...	28·33	26·25
C. Excise Revenue	...	49·47	48·66
D. Stamp Revenue	...	19·09	18·31
D1. Income-tax	...	29·93	28·20
E. Law and Justice	...	·51	·68
F. Miscellaneous-taxes	...	16·19	17·36
F. Other receipts	...	11·43	16·16
G. Miscellaneous	...	26·57	23·19
General Commercial Services	...	68·65	79·95
Total Service Head Receipts		395·54	398·28

The noticeable large variations under receipts are explained below :—

A. Land Revenue.—Decrease of Rs. 3·17 lakhs.

The bulk of the decrease (Rs. 2·43 lakhs) is under "Assessment on Lands."

A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases.—Decrease of Rs. 2·68 lakhs.

The decrease appears mainly under Royalty on gold due to less amount realised towards supplementary Royalty from the Nandidrug Gold Mining Company.

B. Forest Revenue.—Decrease of Rs. 2·08 lakhs.

Large decreases appear under Sandal Oil (Rs. '88 lakh) and Wood Preservation Plant (Rs. '89 lakh). In the former case, the fall is due to decline in sales owing to unsettled trade conditions in Europe. In the case of the Wood Preservation Plant the decrease is mainly due to an increase in the working expenses during the year coupled with a slight fall under Gross Receipts.

D 1. Income-tax.—Decrease of Rs. 1·73 lakhs.

This is the net result of a fall of Rs. 2·15 lakhs under Income-tax and of Rs. '39 lakh under Super-tax, and a decrease of Rs. '81 lakh under Refunds.

In the case of Income-tax, the fall appears mainly under Other Sources—Ordinary Collections (Rs. 1·73 lakhs) and Recoveries from profits of Mining Companies (Rs. '44 lakh). The decreases under Super-tax and Refunds appear chiefly against Mining Companies.

F. Miscellaneous-taxes—1. Miscellaneous-taxes.—Increase of Rs. 1·17 lakhs.

• The increase under the head is the net result of an improvement of Rs. 1·42 lakhs under Excise Duty on Sugar and less realization of Rs. '05 lakh and Rs. '20 lakh under Excise Duty on Matches and Betting-tax, respectively.

Other Receipts.—Increase of Rs. 4·73 lakhs.

This improvement is the net result of increases and decreases under a number of heads. The large increase of Rs. 4·59 lakhs appearing under "Miscellaneous" is mainly due to credit of a sum of Rs. 4·49 lakhs being the net amount of gain on sale of securities realised during the year. Under Police, there is a decrease of Rs. '28 lakh and the same appears chiefly under "Police supplied to Private Persons." The receipts under "Pensions and Allowances" were more by Rs. '16 lakh due to larger contributions realised.

G. Miscellaneous.—Decrease of Rs. 3·38 lakhs.

Under Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract the amount realised during the year was less by Rs. 1·24 lakhs. The

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head "Interest" shows a decrease of Rs. '90 lakh and it is mainly the net result of an increase of Rs. 1'32 lakhs under Interest on Loans and Advances and a fall of Rs. 2'22 lakhs under Interest on Investments. The improvement in the former case is due to the larger amount realised towards interest due on Loans to Sri Krishnarajendra Mills. The decrease under Interest on Investments is mainly due to a fall of Rs. 2'92 lakhs under Government and other securities, on the realisation during the year, of certain securities and an improvement of Rs. '60 lakh under Dividend on shares in private Companies due to higher rate of Dividend paid by the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd. The decrease under Civil Works appears mostly under Sales of buildings and sales of old Materials.

General Commercial Services.—Increase of Rs. 11'30 lakhs.

Under Railways there is an improvement in receipts to an extent of Rs. 6'42 lakhs. This is brought about by an increase of Rs. 9'96 lakhs under Gross Receipts and of Rs. 3'85 lakhs under Working Expenses with a decrease of Rs. '31 lakh under Surplus Profits. The increase of Rs. 2'87 lakhs under Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works is made up of an improvement of Rs. 3'74 lakhs under Electric Works and a fall of Rs. '87 lakh under Irrigation Works. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works and Industrial Works show increased receipts of Rs. '03 lakh and Rs. '62 lakh, respectively. Under Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works, there was an improvement in receipts of Rs. 1'36 lakhs during the year due to larger realisations.

Contribution from the Electrical Department for construction of Sagar-Talaguppe Railway.—This head was newly opened during the year to book the credit on account of moiety of the charges of construction of the above Railway debitable to the Electrical Department.

Debt Heads.—Under Investment Account there was a net incoming of Rs. 137'84 lakhs as against a net outgoing of Rs. 58'33 lakhs in the previous year and the improvement is chiefly due to the realisation of the Government of India 5½ per cent Bonds 1938, the 4 per cent Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Stock, 1938, and the Mysore Sugar Company Debentures, which matured during the year and

also to a net incoming of Rs. 64·61 lakhs under Treasury Bills and Fixed Deposits in Banks as against a net outgoing of Rs. 25·33 lakhs in the previous year. The transactions under Insurance and Provident Funds resulted in a net incoming of Rs. 12·10 lakhs as against Rs. 36·46 lakhs in the previous year and the heads, State Life Insurance Fund (Rs. 10·25 lakhs) and State Railway Provident Fund (Rs. 12·55 lakhs) have mainly contributed to the decrease. The fall in the net incoming in the case of Insurance Fund is due to investment of a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs out of the Fund in 3 per cent 1956-61 Loan during the year. The decrease in the case of Railway Provident Fund is explained by the fact that there was an extraordinary credit to the Fund in the previous year due to taking over of the Provident Fund balances at the credit of the employees transferred from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company consequent on the resumption of the Bangalore-Harihar and Yeswantpur-Hindupur Sections from 1st January 1938.

Under Savings Bank Deposits, there was a net incoming of Rs. 8·20 lakhs during the year as against a net outgoing of Rs. 12·54 lakhs in the previous year. The improvement of Rs. 20·74 lakhs is mainly due to larger receipts under Savings Certificates (11·56 lakhs) and less outgoings under Fixed Deposits (19·85 lakhs), the large outgoing under the latter head in the previous year being mainly due to conversions to 3 per cent Loan. The improvement would have been more but for a fall of Rs. 10·67 lakhs in the net receipts under Current Deposits.

Under Local and other Funds, the net incomings during the year were more than those of the previous year by Rs. 3·40 lakhs and the transactions under the following heads mainly account for the increase :—

Village Panchayat Fund	...	—8·59
Irrigation Development Fund (newly formed during the year)	...	+6·92
Rural Water Supply Fund (newly formed during the year)	...	+4·41
Road Fund	...	+·84

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The transactions under Suspense Accounts resulted in a net incoming of Rs. 2·91 lakhs as against Rs. 1·91 lakhs in the previous year, while, under Remittances, there was a decrease in the net incomings of the year by Rs. 1·06 lakhs. The large net incoming of Rs. 216·56 lakhs under "Miscellaneous" mainly represents the amount of 5½ per cent Mysore State Loan repaid during the year, withdrawn from the Sinking Fund Reserve and closed to Government.

EXPENDITURE.

370. The following statement shows the expenditure during 1938-39 as compared with that of the previous year under the several group heads :—

		Rupees in lakhs.	
		1937-38	1938-39
A.	Tribute—Subsidy to British Government	19'11	19.11
B.	Revenue Collection charges	47'64	49'07
C.	Administration	91'54	94'83
D.	Public Instruction	51'75	54'00
E.	Medical Charges	15'49	17'12
F.	Religious charges	3'52	3'51
G.	Commercial Services	71'55	98'00
H.	Public Works	27'65	32'83
I.	Pensions	27'39	28'49
J.	Miscellaneous	110'47	98'53
Total of Service and Capital Heads		466'11	495'49

The large variations are explained below :—

B. Revenue Collection Charges.—Increase of Rs. 1·43 lakhs.

Increase appears mainly under Forest. It is mainly due to larger expenditure incurred in connection with the supply of bamboos to the Paper Mills and also to expenditure in connection with Khedda Operations during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

C. Administration.—Increase of Rs. 3·29 lakhs.

A large increase of Rs. 3·57 lakhs appears under General Administration due chiefly to additional expenditure incurred in connection with (i) the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, (ii) the Constitutional Reforms Committee and

(iii) the Viduraswatha Disturbances Enquiry Committee. Increases also appear under Police ('98 lakh) and Army ('88 lakh). Under Police, the increase is mainly due to increase in the sanctioned scale and augmentation of Provincial Reserve Police Force and Special Intelligence Staff. The increase under Army is chiefly accounted for by larger expenditure on Mysore Infantry, Mysore Lancers and Military Works and a fall under Grass Farm Receipts. The decrease of Rs. '52 lakh under Stationery and Printing is due to less expenditure on account of purchase of machinery coupled with an increase under Receipts. Under Miscellaneous, decreases chiefly appear under Irrecoverable loans written off (1'29 lakhs) and charges for widening the Kumbargundi road in Bangalore City ('23 lakh). Further, there was no loss on sale of securities during the year while in 1937-38 a sum of '36 lakh was adjusted on account of such loss.

D. Public Instruction.—Increase of Rs. 2'25 lakhs.

The increase is chiefly due to larger outlay incurred on School buildings and increased amount paid towards building grants. Increases also appear under Middle Schools, Primary Education and Technical Schools. The increase under the last head is due to the incurring of expenditure for the first time on the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore, during the year.

E. Medical Charges.—Increase of Rs. 1'63 lakhs.

An increase of Rs. 2'58 lakhs appears under Hospitals and Dispensaries. This is mainly brought about by larger expenditure on Europe Medicines and Instruments ('39 lakh) and by the decrease in the contribution received from Local Bodies towards Local Fund Dispensaries and other institutions (Rs. 2'20 lakhs) which is booked as reduction from expenditure. A major portion of the contribution that should have been received in 1938-39 has remained in arrears, and will be realised in 1939-40. As against this increase, there was a reduction of Rs. 1'00 lakh under contribution to the "King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund for India" due to absence of any such contribution during 1938-39.

C. Commercial Services.—Increase of Rs. 26'45 lakhs.

(1) Railways and Tramways—Rs. —8'03 lakhs.

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The decrease appears almost entirely under Open Lines and is due to the fact that the actuals for the previous year included a payment of Rs. 11·05 lakhs to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company towards the Capital cost of Bangalore City Railway Station resumed for working by the State from 1st January 1938.

(2) Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works—Rs. +34·38 lakhs.

Increases occur under both Irrigation works (Rs. 4·12 lakhs) and Hydro-Electric Works (Rs. 30·26 lakhs). The increase in the former case appears mainly under Irwin Canal Works. The increase in the latter case is due to larger outlay incurred on the Shimsha and the Jog Electrical Projects.

(2A.) Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue Rs. +1·15 lakhs.

This is due to the outlay incurred during the year on the Marconahalli Reservoir being more than that of 1937-38.

(3) Industrial and Other Works, +Rs. 2·48 lakhs.

The increase is the net result of variation under the several heads as noted below.—

1. Sandal Oil Factory +1·06 The actuals during 1938-39 is Rs. '24 lakh against Rs.—'82 lakh in the previous year. The minus expenditure during 1937-38 was due to write back of the Capital value of the Sandal Oil Factory building at Bangalore (Rs. '86 lakh) transferred to Forest and other Departments.
2. Other Works +1·48 Increases appear mainly under Porcelain Factory (Rs. 1·15 lakhs) Lac and Paint Works (Rs. '11 lakh) and Hassan Bitumen Plant ('15 lakh).
3. Chamaraj Sagar and—'31 Due to less outlay during the year coupled with increased receipts on capital account shown as reduction from expenditure.
Water Works.

1. Electrical Factory +25

(4) Iron and Steel
Works and Cement
Plant —3'53

The decrease is made up of an increase of Rs. 3'08 lakhs under Iron and Steel Works and a decrease of Rs. 6'61 lakhs under Cement Plant.

H. Public Works.—Increase of Rs. 5'18 lakhs.

Increases appear chiefly under Irrigation Works—Original Works and Restoration of Minor Tanks and Civil Works—Original Works.

I. Pensions.—Increase of Rs. 1'10 lakhs.

The increase is due mainly to larger expenditure under Superannuation and Retired Allowances.

J. Miscellaneous.—Decrease of Rs. 11'94 lakhs.

Noticeable variations appear under the following heads:—

1. *Interest.*—Decrease of 4'29 lakhs. Owing to the repayment of 5½ per cent 1938 loan bonds on 1st November 1938, there is a reduction in interest on account of this loan to the extent of Rs. 7'11 lakhs. Besides this, there is reduction in the interest charge on the 6½ per cent, 4 per cent, 3½ per cent, etc., loans and also in the amount of cash bonus on 5½ per cent Bonds adjusted, aggregating more than a lakh of rupees. The decreases referred to are partly set off by increases under 7 per cent loan, 1931, due to payment of arrears (64 lakh) and under 3 per cent loan 1956-61 (3'27 lakhs), the second series of which were issued during the year as a conversion loan.

2. Grants for Public Improvements—Increase of Rs. 1'14 lakhs.

Increases appear under Rural Reconstruction (31 lakh) and Drinking Water Wells in villages (1'15 lakhs). The expenditure under Tube Wells is, however, less than that of last year.

3. Special Reserve for Non-recurring Expenditure —Rs. 5'00. lakhs.

In the current year no amount was transferred to the Special Reserve for non-recurring Expenditure as the revenue results of the year did not permit of any such transfer. But last year a sum Rs. 5 lakhs was transferred to the Reserve.

REVENUE
AND
FINANCE4. *Expenditure met from Reserve and other Funds.*—

Increase of Rs. 4.14 lakhs.

In addition to the usual sum of Rs. 2.82 lakhs met from the Famine Insurance Reserve on account of expenditure on Irrigation works, expenditure incurred during 1938-39 on the following special items was also met from the balances at the credit of the fund accounts as noted below :—

1. Viceregal visit charges Met out of the Special Reserve for Rs. 3.06 lakhs. non-recurring expenditure.
2. Outlay incurred on Met out of the Irrigation Develop- certain Tank Works ment Fund. Rs. 1.08 lakhs.

H. Debt Heads.

Under Debt, there is a net outgoing of Rs. 86.33 lakhs due chiefly to the repayment of 5½ per cent 1938 loan.

The net result of the transactions under Reserve Funds during the year was an outgoing of Rs. 183.92 lakhs as against a net incoming of Rs. 45.48 lakhs in the previous year and the difference is chiefly made up as under :—

	Rs
Sinking Fund for Loans	... --216.19 lakhs
Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure	... --16.06 ..
Iron and Steel Works Depreciation Fund	... .. +4.01 ..

The large outgoing under Sinking Fund for Loans is due to the withdrawal of a sum of Rs. 216.62 lakhs, being the amount of 5½ per cent 1938 loan which was repaid on 1st November 1938. Under Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure (against a credit of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1937-38) there is a debit of Rs. 11.06 lakhs in the year 1938-39 owing to the debit to that head of a sum of Rs. 3.06 lakhs being the expenditure incurred on account of the Viceregal visit and of another sum of Rs. 8 lakhs being the estimated cost on certain irrigation works transferred to Irrigation Development Fund. The credits under Iron and Steel Works Depreciation Fund during the year were Rs. 4.01 lakhs more than in the previous year.

The net outgoings under Advances were Rs. 16.56 lakhs more than in the previous year which is mainly due

to an advance, during the year, of a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs to Road Fund for asphaltting of roads and to larger outgoings chiefly under Industrial Advances and Objection Book Advances.

The transactions under Loans during the year resulted in a net outgoing of Rs. 2·17 lakhs as against an outgoing of only Rs. ·75 lakh in the previous year. The larger outgoing in the current year under Loans to Local Bodies has mainly contributed to this result.

371. The cash balance of Rs. 97·07 lakhs at the close of the year consisted of Rs. 47·68 lakhs in State Treasuries, Rs. 45·12 lakhs in Banks in India and Rs. 4·27 lakhs, the rupee equivalent of £31,993-5-9, with Messrs. Coutts & Co., of which £1,103-11-2, represented the sterling equivalent of Rm. 12,878·56 with the Berlin Bank.

372 The total face value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year excluding shares of private companies was Rs. 583·81 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 72·54 lakhs.

373. The expenditure on Capital works not charged to Revenue to end of June 1939 amounted to Rs. 1,810 lakhs, while the liabilities on account of Public Debt and Unfunded debt at the end of the same period stood at Rs. 1,421 lakhs.

(ii) Excise.

374. The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., continued as contractors for the manufacture and supply of spirits from the distillery at Mandya. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of arrack was 537 (536) and the issues to them were 128,527 (1,36,288) gallons. The issues of rectified spirits were 6,810 (7,206) gallons. The exports of denatured spirits decreased from 2,34,236 gallons to 2,33,607 gallons. The number of shops licensed for the sale of special liquors and jaggery arrack was 27 as in the preceding year.

Country
spirits.

375. There were 1937 (1942) shops for the sale of date and coconut toddy and 371 (372) shops for the sale of *bagani* toddy. The number of toddy-yielding trees licensed both in and outside the State was 230,827 (230,731). The

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revenue realised from toddy was Rs. 31,87,978 (Rs. 32,30,993).

376. The consumption of malt liquors was 18,721, (22,228) gallons and of foreign spirits 34,375 (36,267) gallons. The revenue derived from malt liquors both in the shape of rental and duty was Rs. 30,591 (Rs. 19,796). The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquors was 75 (83). The revenue from the sale of foreign spirits inclusive of surcharge fees amounted to Rs. 17,620 (Rs. 17,110).

**Intoxicating
Drugs.—**

- (a) Ganja.
- (b) Opium.

377. There were 261 (260) shops licensed for the sale of ganja. The consumption was 9,456 (9,533) seers.

378. Shops licensed for the sale opium numbered 88 (89) and the consumption decreased from 740 seers to 670 seers.

**Excise
offences.**

379. Cases reported under the excise and opium laws numbered 4,783, (4,892) 682 (1826) being grave offences. Including 403 (473) cases pending at the beginning of the year, the number for disposal was 5186 (5,365). Of these, 354 (458) cases were placed before magistrates and 4,535 (4,504) cases were dealt with departmentally. Fines or composition fees were levied in 4,041 (3,921) cases, the realisations amounting to Rs. 14,064 (Rs. 19,052).

Finance.

380. The total demand under excise revenue, inclusive of arrears of Rs. 95,716 (Rs. 1,14,152) amounted to Rs. 55,03,253 (Rs. 55,18,715), of which a sum of Rs. 53,37,461 (Rs. 54,20,071) was collected and a sum of Rs. 40,354 (Rs. 2,928) was written off leaving a balance of Rs. 1,25,438 (Rs. 95,716). The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,92,940 (Rs. 3,87,152). The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-13-4 (Re. 0-13-6). The amount refunded to privileged inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 54,825 (Rs. 43,472).

381. Twenty-one (sixteen) chemists and druggists were licensed to use rectified spirits in medicinal preparations, Twenty-seven (twenty-three) licenses were issued to chemists and druggists for sale of preparations of opium and eighty-one (seventy-seven) licenses were issued under the Dangerous Drugs Rules.

(iii) Income-tax.

382. Notices calling for returns of income were issued in 9,046 cases; returns were received in 7,706 cases, and 1,976 were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 5,583 cases; they were produced in 4,962 cases; and tax was assessed on the basis of the accounts produced in 2,382 cases. The total number of persons assessed to tax was 5,159 including 100 companies and 16 registered firms. Applications under Section 27 of the Income-tax Act for cancellation of the assessment made under Section 23 (4) were received in 307 cases; and in 216 of these the order of assessment was cancelled.

382. The net demand of income-tax was Rs. 18,85,971, out of which a sum of Rs. 18,34,328 was collected. The incidence of income-tax per head of population was Re. 0-5-4. The net demand of super-tax was Rs. 9,34,805. Four gold mining companies were assessed to tax, the demand being Rs. 11,80,348 under income-tax and Rs. 7,79,398 under super-tax.

Demand,
Collection
and Balance.

384. Six hundred and fifty-three appeals were filed, of which 335 were successful. In 31 out of 81 cases which came up for revision under Section 33, the assessment orders were modified.

Appeals.

385. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 66,406.

Expenditure.

386. A reciprocal arrangement was entered into with the Government of India for the grant of relief from double income-tax of incomes taxed both in British India and Mysore, in respect of profits of exporting manufacturers.

(iv) Stamps.

387. The total revenue from stamps amounted to Rs. 19,64,733 (Rs. 20,22,158). The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,77,607 (Rs. 1,90,350).

Stamp
revenue and
expenditure.

388. The amount due to the Government on account of institution fees in pauper suits at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,56 627 and a sum of Rs. 31,708 was awarded to the Government during the year. A sum of Rs. 14,713 was recovered and items aggregating Rs. 19,475 were remitted.

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(v) Mysore Government Life Insurance.

Official
Branch.

389. Out of 1,686 proposals received in the Official Branch, 1,258 were accepted, 826 for first insurance and 432 for further insurance. Three hundred and twenty proposals were rejected on medical or other grounds. Out of the 1,258 proposals accepted, 1,152 resulted in policies for assurances amounting to Rs. 8,62,409, bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 3,328.

390. The opening balance at the credit of the fund on 1st July 1938 was Rs. 1,44,30,859, including State Loan Bonds and other investments. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 16,62,503, of which a sum of Rs. 10,53,940 represented premia and other receipts, Rs. 4,60,171 interest on monthly balances, and Rs. 1,48,492 interest on State Loan Bonds. Exclusive of payment of claims in the shape of State Loan Bonds of the cash value of Rs. 50,400, the total payments amounted to Rs. 11,24,552 of which a sum of Rs. 10,40,260 was on account of claims on policies, Rs. 63,877 towards expenses of management and Rs. 20,415 for construction of the office building and annual repairs. A sum of Rs. 10,20,000 was invested in 3 per cent State Loan Bonds. The closing balance at the credit of the fund was Rs. 1,49,18,510. The percentage borne by the year's total expenditure to the closing balance and of the cost of management to the premium income were 7·87 (7·89) and 6·18 (5·12), respectively.

391. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of the year was 55,777, of which 33,803 were for first and 21,974 for further insurance, and the sum assured was Rs. 3,99,68,477. The number of policies including paid up policies remaining effective at the end of the year was 29,495, assuring a sum of Rs. 2,53,97,360 for a monthly premium of Rs. 85,900. Of the remaining 26,282 policies, 25,772, assuring a sum of Rs. 1,42,30,711 were completely discharged by maturity, death, surrender, cancellation or automatic adjustment. Bonus additions of Rs. 28,76,108 were paid on the discharged claims.

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392. The Family Pension Branch is closed to new entrants. This fund opened on 1st July 1938 with a balance of Rs. 55. The total receipts during the year, including the adjustments of debit balances from the General Revenues amounted to Rs. 258. The total payments on account of pensions amounted to Rs. 935, leaving a debit balance of Rs. 732.

Family
Pension
Fund.

393. Out of 7,091 proposals for Rs. 63,84,300 dealt with in the Public Branch, 6,144 for Rs. 54,71,400 were accepted and 657 were rejected, withdrawn or cancelled on medical or other grounds. Of the proposals accepted, 5,532 resulted in the issue of policies assuring Rs. 48,72,400 for an annual premium of Rs. 2,57,891. Sums aggregating to Rs. 2,21,864 were paid in discharge of 209 death claims, Rs. 2,12,222 in discharge of 205 matured policies, and Rs. 57,821 in discharge of 469 which were surrendered. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1938 was Rs. 78,68,876. Receipts and payments during the year amounted to Rs. 22,66,139 and Rs. 10,89,915, respectively. The closing balance on 30th June 1939 was Rs. 90,45,100.

Public
Branch.

394. Loans both in cash and towards adjustment of premia due were granted to the extent of Rs. 3,51,229. At the end of the year, a sum of Rs. 9,92,992 was outstanding against insured persons on account of loans granted to them.

Loans issued.

395. Of the 14 applications for the purchase of Income policies, eight were for immediate and six for deferred annuities. The opening balance in favour of the Fund on 1st July 1938 was Rs. 76,835. Capital receipts amounted to Rs. 68,072 and the interest on balance of the Fund to Rs. 4,307. Payments by way of annuities amounted to Rs. 3,696. The closing balance at credit of the Fund on 30th June 1939 was Rs. 1,45,518.

Income Policy
Fund.

396. A simple reversionary bonus of Rs. 20 per thousand per annum was declared in respect of all with profit policies in force on the date of quinquennial valuation. In the interest of greater efficiency and quick disposal of proposals, a whole-time medical officer was appointed during the year.

**REVENUE
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FINANCE**
—**(vi) Government Savings Banks.****Savings
Banks.**

397. The number of accounts on the books at the close of the year was 63,365 (61,501). The aggregate amount at credit was Rs. 1,63,76,027 or Rs. 1,62,363 more than in the previous year (Rs. 1,62,13,664). The amount at the credit of the public, after excluding special deposits was Rs. 1,45,24,570 (Rs. 1,26,94,111), giving an average balance of Rs. 229 (Rs. 207) at the credit of a depositor. Fresh deposits amounted to Rs. 81,88,606 (Rs. 79,42,635) and withdrawals to Rs. 83,22,148 (Rs. 70,92,462).

398. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 on the 30th June 1939 was 536 (492) and the amount at their credit was Rs. 67,45,902 (Rs. 73,84,518) showing a decrease of Rs. 6,38,616. Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 3,45,925 (Rs. 3,36,553). Excluding special deposits on behalf of funds, there were 387 depositors with a balance of Rs. 5,000 and above, and the amount at their credit was Rs. 48,94,445 (Rs. 38,64,985) with an average balance of Rs. 10,640 (Rs. 9,987) at the credit of each depositor.

**Collecting
Savings
Banks.**

399. The amounts deposited and withdrawn under the Collecting Savings Banks scheme, were Rs. 1,67,873 (Rs. 1,66,122) and Rs. 1,85,539 (Rs. 1,93,364), respectively. The balance outstanding was Rs. 4,30,885 (Rs. 4,37,656).

**Fixed
Deposits.**

400. The opening balance in the fixed deposit account was Rs. 1,34,35,392 (Rs. 1,59,84,342). A sum of Rs. 28,98,100 (Rs. 34,49,050) was received and refunds and repayments amounted to Rs. 35,89,630 (Rs. 59,98,000). The closing balance was Rs. 1,27,43,862 (Rs. 1,34,35,392). The amount of interest paid on fixed deposits was Rs. 2,65,164 (Rs. 5,26,989).

**Savings
Certificates.**

401. The receipts and withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 12,14,287 and Rs. 17,357, respectively leaving a balance of 12,66,620 (69,691) at the end of the year.

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND
MEDICAL SERVICE.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1938)

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

402. The state of public health was generally good and there was a big drop in deaths from cholera. The incidence of small-pox was low and the rise in the incidence of plague was met by special measures of control.

The number of births and deaths recorded during 1937 and 1938 was as follows :—

Births and
Deaths.

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1937 ...	146,737	75,796	70,941	21·60	102,118	52,702	49,416	15·10
1938 ...	150,410	77,594	72,816	22·0	102,228	52,256	49,972	14·9

403. The birth-rate in rural areas was 19·9 and in urban areas 27·4. The birth-rate as recorded in the districts varied from 16·2 in Kadur district to 25·3 in Shimoga district. Population is decreasing year after year in Hassan and Kadur districts. The birth-rates recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 37·2, 43·3 and 55·8 respectively.

404. In the Health Training Centre, Closepet, where there is scope for proper checking and verification of vital statistics, the birth and death-rates were 51·6 and 18·7 respectively.

405. The death-rate in urban areas was 14·5 and in rural areas 14·1. The highest death-rate, *viz.*, 20·0 was recorded in the Shimoga district; and the lowest, 11·7 in Bangalore. The rates of mortality in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 26·6, 26·6 and 29·8, respectively. Under mortality by age groups, the maximum was 86·4 among persons of sixty and over and the minimum was in the age period from 10 to 15.

**VITAL
STATIS-
TICS AND
MEDICAL
SERVICE**

406. The following table shows the recorded causes of mortality under several heads :—

Causes of death		Number of deaths	
		1937	1938
Plague	... ..	4,842	5,196
Small-pox	... ..	1,095	789
Cholera	... ..	4,239	880
Dysentery or diarrhoea	... ..	6,512	6,930
Respiratory diseases	... ..	4,790	4,796
Malaria	... ..	31,976	32,421
Typhoid	... ..	5,120	5,660
Other fevers	... ..	11,341	12,957
Consumption	... ..	5,104	4,881
Leprosy	... ..	885	878
Child-birth	... ..	2,191	2,105
Suicide	... ..	234	274
Drowning	... ..	892	875
Wounds and accidents	... ..	710	784
Snake-bite	... ..	174	174
Rabies	... ..	88	60
Wild animals	... ..	70	56
Other causes	... ..	21,885	22,397
Maternal deaths	... ..	...	2,220

407. Of 880 deaths from cholera, 25 occurred in urban areas and 851 in rural areas. As a preventive measure, 6,462 persons were inoculated in the infected localities. Vaccine produced locally was used for the purpose.

408. As regards plague, the incidence was confined to the districts of Kolar and Mysore. Of 5,196 deaths from plague, 399 occurred in urban areas and 4,639 in rural areas. Preventive measures were undertaken and 224,412 people were inoculated against this disease.

409. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 16,082 giving an average of 106·9 (106·10) per 1,000 live births. The highest infant mortality rate recorded was 144·1 in the Kadur district, the lowest being 78·5 in the Bangalore district. In the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field area, the rates of mortality were 185·0, 128·8 and 151·5 respectively.

Infant
mortality and
child welfare
work.

410. The birth, death and infant mortality rates recorded in some other countries are given below for purposes of comparison.

**VITAL
STATIS-
TICS AND
MEDICAL
SERVICE**

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Birth-rate.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>	<i>Infant mortality.</i>
England and Wales ...	14'8	12'1	59'0
Scotland ...	17'9	13'4	82'0
Australia ...	17'1	9'4	41'0
Canada ...	20'0	9'7	66'0
Egypt ...	41'8	27'3	164'0
Japan ...	29'9	17'5	117'0
Federated Malaya States	38'7	19'2	142'0
British India ...	35'4	22'6	162'0
Mysore (1938) ...	20'3	14'3	116'6

411. Sixteen new branches of the Mysore State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society were started during the year, making a total of 43 branches. The construction of the Lady Willingdon Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic and the Seth Chellaram Kishendas Multani Maternity Home was completed and work in these two institutions has already begun. A Mysore doctor represented the State Branch at the 16th International Red Cross Conference held in London. A medical officer from the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, Mysore, was the recipient of the Carlo Forlanini Institute Scholarship of Rome for a course of study in the treatment and care of tuberculosis. Nursery Schools in Mysore, Bangalore and Chickballapur are doing excellent work. The children attending the Solarium during the early morning hours are given graded sun baths, milk, eggs, fruit juice and cod-liver oil for their nourishment. They are weighed and are examined every week for testing their progress in health. Many distinguished visitors have spoken highly of the useful work done by the Mysore City Red Cross Branch.

Voluntary
Organisa-
tions:
Indian Red
Cross Society,
Mysore State
Branch.

412. Fifty maternity homes were in existence in various parts of the State. The Organising Secretary did five propaganda tours and delivered 25 lectures in different parts of the State.

**VITAL
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MEDICAL
SERVICE**

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

(a) Malaria.

413. The Bureau of Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases organises measures for the control of epidemic diseases including malaria and conducts hook-worm and guinea worm campaigns. Malaria control work and general mosquito control operations were continued in Bangalore City, Chickmagalur, Sakrepatna, Nagenhalli, Hiriyr, Mudgere, Mandya and in ten selected villages in the Irwin Canal area. Five thousand two hundred and fifty-four wells were re-stocked with gambusia fish. Anti-malaria enquiring methods were adopted in three villages near Mandya. Malaria surveys were completed in ten villages in the Marconahalli area, seventeen villages in Closepet area, and two villages close to Bangalore City and Alageswar tea estates (Kadur district) and round about Princess Krishna-jammanni Sanatorium and in Shimshapur, Belur, Jog and Devarayasamudram.

414. Prof. Buxton of the London School of Tropical Medicine and Mr. Dyer, Sanitary Engineer of the Rockefeller Foundation, visited Mysore, Mandya, Nagenahalli and Hiriyr in the course of their malaria tour.

415. From the annual spleen and parasite survey in Bangalore City, the spleen rate for the whole city was found to be 0.13 (0.31) and the parasite rate 0.91. A combined programme for the control of general mosquito nuisance in certain sections of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was carried out. The annual spleen surveys were conducted in six places. Studies on cage rearing of *A. culicifacies* were started during the year. A number of larvæ was raised from eggs and reared on hay infusion. Sixty-five anopheline mosquitos sent from the Marconahalli station were identified.

**(b) Hook-
worm.**

416. Propaganda work on hook-worm infection and the construction of bore-hole latrines were carried on in some of the villages in Periyapatna Taluk. One thousand five-hundred and thirty-nine houses in 38 villages were visited and proper instructions were given. A health officer was appointed to conduct the hook-worm campaign.

**(c) Guinea
worm.**

417. Nine hundred and sixty villages were visited by the guinea-worm staff. Five hundred and twenty-four step-

wells were examined and 66 wells were newly stocked with fish. The larvicidal fish were renewed in 111 wells and 19 wells were treated with perchloron.

418. One hundred and ninety cinema shows accompanied by talks on subjects dealing with public health and sanitation, maternity and child welfare, precautions during the epidemics, were organised during the year and witnessed by one lakh and fourteen thousand persons.

419. Health exhibitions were arranged at the Exhibition buildings during 1938 and a health section was also organized at Hassan in connection with the State Women's Conference.

420. A permanent Health Museum established in the Exhibition buildings at Mysore and new section on "Food and Nutrition" added.

421. The total area of the Closepet, consisting of 113 square miles with a population of 50,024 living in 71 villages, is divided into five divisions, each with a population of 10,000. The present staff of the Centre consists of five sanitary inspectors, five public health nurses, three vaccinators, ten midwives, fifteen peons, two clerks, one health officer and one assistant health officer. During 1938, 15,347 vaccinations, 3,989 primary and 11,358 re-vaccinations were done.

422. In order to review the work of the Health Unit staff, fortnightly conferences were started and twenty-one conferences held. The anti-malaria operations in ten selected villages were continued with satisfactory results. Engineering methods, such as cement-plastering and stone-rivetted of the sides and bed of the channels within three villages of the unit area were undertaken. The cost of malaria control of the Mandya town was met by the Municipal Council and the work was supervised by the unit staff.

423. The staff gave 7,977 talks on various health subjects to about 42,500 people.

424. Thirty-two water-supply schemes, original and improvement, were in progress and a sum of Rs. 2,12,000 was spent on them. An expenditure of Rs. 10,20,000 was incurred for maintenance works in charge of the department. The drainage works undertaken during the

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

Bureau of
Health Edu-
cation.

Health
Museum.

Bureau of
Rural Health.
Health
Training
Centre,
Closepet.

Rural Health
Unit,
Mandya

Bureau of
Sanitary
Engineering.

**VITAL
STATIS-
TICS AND
MEDICAL
SERVICE**

year cost Rs. 2,80,000. A sum of Rs. 37,000 was spent on new sanitary installations. Plans for the improved layout in four places were prepared. Surveys for extensions were conducted in seven villages. The number of bore-wells excavated was 21 and of bore-hole latrines put down 160.

425. In Bangalore City, strict supervision was exercised over the hotels and coffee clubs and 911 such places were inspected. The scheme for the introduction of flush-out latrines, wherever the underground drainage is laid, was continued and 517 flush-out latrines came into existence during the year. In Mysore City, 332 flush-out latrines newly came into use. Three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine stray dogs were destroyed in Mysore City and 2,156 in Bangalore City.

426. One hundred and forty-two dogs were destroyed and 298 which had inflicted bites on 341 persons were kept under observation for rabies in Kolar Gold Field.

(iii) Vaccination.

427. Two lakhs fifty thousand seven hundred and eighty vaccinations were performed. The percentage of success was 88·3 and that of re-vaccination 31·4. The number of vaccinators in service was 193.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

428. The quantity of glycerine lymph produced during the year was 53,854 grains. The average yield per calf vaccinated was 345 grains. The quantity of lymph issued within the State was enough for 3,32,360 cases. The income and expenditure of the Institute were Rs. 40,528 and Rs. 22,256 respectively.

429. During the year, 1,179 primary vaccinations were done. Of these, 98·3 per cent proved successful. In the areas other than the model range, it was found on sample testings that Bangalore gave a success rate of 95·1 per cent, Mysore City 93·9 per cent, Rural Health Unit, Mandya

90·0 per cent, Health Training Centre, Closepet, 86·3 and the State 87·6 per cent.

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SERVICE**

(v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

430. Three hundred and eleven institutions were working on December 31st, 1938. The total number of patients treated in them was 5,674,530 (5,324,691).

Number of
institutions.

431. The number of beds available was 3,056, of which 1,399 were for men, and 1,657 for women and children. Including 13,078 parturition cases, the total number of in-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 61,537, the numbers treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, being 7,169 and 6,890 respectively. Of the total number of in-patients treated, 46,555 were cured, 7,354 were relieved, 4,284 were discharged otherwise and 3,344 died.

In-patients.

432. The total number of out-patients treated in all hospitals and dispensaries was 5,612,993 (5,271,437), the numbers of out-patients treated in the Victoria Hospital and the Krishnarajendra Hospital being 101,326 and 105,126, respectively. Among the out-patients treated, the adults numbered 3,485,302 and children 2,127,691. The daily average attendance was 25,663·84.

Out-patients.

*** 433.** The total number of surgical operations was 98,776. Of these, 90,729 patients were cured, 7,718 were relieved, 182 were discharged otherwise and 147 died. Important operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were 9,287 and 8,821, respectively, and the percentage of success was 99·2 (96·7) and 88·8 (84·6).

Operations.

434. The number of patients treated in the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries was 1,912,641.

Indigenous
medical
institutions.
Prevailing
diseases.

435. Eleven lakhs thirty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine out-patients were treated for malaria. Next in importance come the diseases of the respiratory system and those of the digestive system, more than five lakhs of people being treated under each of those two heads.

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SERVICE**

436. The incidence of the other diseases among out-patients treated is indicated below :—

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Number of out-patients</i>
Diseases of the skin	397,154
Diseases of the eye	496,874
Diseases of the ear	207,021
Diseases of the nervous system	117,774
Ulcers	351,956
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	265,613
Injuries	289,531
Dyspepsia	138,593
Diarrhoea	154,604
Dysentery	120,801
Rheumatic fever and rheumatism	125,084

**X-ray and
electro-
therapy.**

437. Thirty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-six patients were treated in the X-ray department of the Victoria Hospital. Of these, 3,404 were treated by X-rays, 13,085 by electro-therapy, 1,427 by diathermy, 849 by barium series and 1,264 for fractures. In the Krishnarajendra Hospital, 3,127 persons were treated, 625 by electro-therapy, 986 by diathermy, 303 by barium series, 1,092 for fractures, 72 for cholecystography and 49 for pyelography. The numbers of screen examinations made in the two hospitals were 1,227 and 1,606, respectively, and the numbers of radiograms taken 7,273 and 4,081 respectively.

Midwives.

438. The number of midwives working was 335 (325). They conducted 32,088 parturition cases, the average per midwife being 96 cases. Of the 11,195 cases conducted in the city areas inclusive of the Kolar Gold Field area, as many as 9,232 were in maternity hospitals.

**Dental
diseases.**

439. Thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty-four cases were treated in the dental department of the Victoria Hospital. Three thousand one hundred and five patients were treated in Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

(vi) Special Hospitals.

**Maternity
Hospitals.**

440. In the 32 maternity hospitals and female dispensaries, 22,123 in-patients were treated and 12,651 parturition cases were conducted ; 8,962 were normal and 1,019

complex. There were 195 maternal deaths, giving a maternal mortality rate of 15·2 per 1,000 cases. The number of out-patients treated in these institutions was 580,673.

441. The numbers of in-patients, excluding parturition cases, treated during the year in the Vani Vilas Hospital in Bangalore, the Cheluvamba Hospital at Mysore and the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet were 3,434, 1,028 and 439 respectively. The number of out-patients treated in these hospitals were 37,221, 19,694 and 38,446 respectively.

442. The numbers of in-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and in the eye department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were 3,137 and 848. The numbers of out-patients treated in them were 43,636 and 20,814. The numbers of operations performed in those institutions were 7,078 and 5,671. Intra-ocular foreign bodies were removed from four cases in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital. Nineteen students from all parts of India underwent post-graduate training in the hospital.

Ophthalmic
hospitals.

443. The total number of in-patients treated in the Leper Asylum, Bangalore, was 158. Of these 40 came from the cities, 18 from C. and M. Station, Bangalore, 94 from the districts and 5 from outside the State. Forty patients improved in health, 11 were definitely not improved, 23 were discharged otherwise and 14 died.

Leper
Asylum.

444. During the year 1,227 in-patients were treated in the three Epidemic Diseases Hospitals in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field. Five hundred and forty-five were cured, 122 improved, 201 were discharged otherwise and 326 died.

Epidemic
Diseases
Hospitals.

445. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, there are 106 beds. Of these, 36 are for men and 30 for women and children in the General Ward. Three hundred and twenty-seven in-patients were treated. Of these, 125 were improved, 58 were stationary, 122 were discharged otherwise and 22 died. Two thousand one hundred and fifty-two out-patients were also treated. Two thousand five hundred and sixteen operations were done, of which 2,379 were relieved. In the out-patient dispensary, Mysore City, 1,775 patients were treated.

Princess
Krishnajam-
manni
Sanatorium.

**VITAL
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MEDICAL
SERVICE**

—
Mental
Hospital.

446. The year opened with 223 patients in the Mental Hospital. Four hundred and fourteen fresh admissions were made, making a total of 637. Of these, 125 were cured, 68 were relieved, 180 were discharged otherwise and 43 died. The daily average of patients was 232. Out of 414 admissions, nearly half were voluntary and the rest were admitted by order of magistrates. The amount realised from paying patients was Rs. 11,536. The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, contributed Rs. 25,817 towards the maintenance of patients admitted from the Station area. The total number treated as out-patients was 2,140 (2,095).

447. Occupational therapy was tried regularly. Weaving and gardening for men and needle embroidery, charka spinning and making artificial flowers for women are the main occupations.

Expenditure.

448. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 19,53,674. Of this sum, contributions from district and municipal funds amounted to Rs. 3,64,600, and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 97,788. The cost of medicines purchased was Rs. 4,14,720.

**(vii) Public Health Institute and Chemical
Laboratory.**

449. During the year ended 31st December 1938, the Institute issued 23,980 c.c. of anti-cholera vaccine, as the disease prevailed in the districts of Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga, and 28,942 c.c. of T. A. B. vaccine. An incubating room was constructed for the manufacture of plague vaccine.

450. The total number of microscopical and bacteriological tests carried out increased from 12,280 to 14,175. In the medico-legal section, 297 cases, involving 1,088 articles, were received for examination.

451. Food standardisation work, which was undertaken in previous years, made steady progress. Nutrition experiments were started during the year and the effect of feeding pigeons on different samples of rice, polished and hand-pounded, and ragi was being investigated.

452. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 22,228 (Rs. 22,932).

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) University of Mysore.

453. The total number of students in the University was 3,427 (3,167). The number of women students was 242 (252). Three hundred and seventy-three in the final degree examinations, and 554 in the Intermediate examination passed during the year. Forty-nine obtained the L.M.P. diploma.

Strength and
result of
public
examinations.

454. Eight extension lectures were given and six lecture camps were conducted by the University Teachers' Association. Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyer, Advocate-General, Madras, was nominated to give the lecture for the year on "Law as an Instrument and Measure of Social Progress."

Lectures and
publications.

455. The *Prabuddha Karnataka* was published as usual and the number of subscribers was 673. The D. Appu Rao extension lecture on Co-operation as a Constructive Force by *Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur* Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar was published in book form. The Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee lecture by *Rao Bahadur* Dr. A. Lakshminaraswami Mudaliar on "The Discoveries of Medical Science and their effect on Human Welfare" was also published. The editorial committee appointed for the preparation of a comprehensive and authoritative English and Kannada Dictionary issued the fourth part.

456. Three fresh endowments have been offered and the conditions of award and other details are under correspondence.

Endowments.

457. The number of students residing in the University hostels was 289 (280). The University Adikarnataka hostel in Bangalore was closed and the boarders were accommodated in aided hostels. In Mysore, a grant was given to the Chamundeswari Adikarnataka hostel.

Hostels,
unions and
athletics.

458. Two Superintendents, one in Bangalore and another in Mysore, have been appointed to give systematic instruction in physical education. It has been the aim of the University authorities to make physical education compulsory and a scheme of compulsory physical education to begin from the Junior Intermediate class of 1939-40 has

Physical
education.

**PUBLIC
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TION**

been approved. The appointment of a lady Superintendent has been sanctioned for the training of women in physical education.

**Military
Training.**

459. A scheme for providing military training for University students has been partially given effect to during the current session. Arrangements have been made for providing instruction to 100 students in Bangalore and another 100 students in Mysore.

460. A central committee to decide questions relating to inter-collegiate matches or tournaments and inter-university games has been appointed, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman and the Principals of constituent colleges and others as members.

**Oriental
Library.**

461. The Oriental Library has 10,772 manuscripts in Sanskrit and Kannada. The third volume of Tarkatandava was issued.

Convocation.

462. The twenty-first Convocation of the University was held on the 6th October 1938, under the presidency of His Highness the Chancellor. Rev. C. F. Andrews addressed the graduates. Prince Jayachamaraj Wadiyar was one of those admitted to the B.A. degree during the year.

Finance.

463. The receipts, including the Government grant of Rs. 10,80,000, amounted to Rs. 15,20,377 and the expenditure to Rs. 14,72,380.

(ii) Education.**Institutions.**

464. On the 31st March 1938, there were 6,988 recognised institutions, an increase of 40 over the figure for the previous year with a strength of 3,44,133 (3,37,257). There were also 1,339 (993) village indigenous schools, which were not recognised by the department, with a strength of 16,455 (15,640).

465. The different classes of recognised institutions with their strength are shown below:—

<i>Kind of Institution.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
Government	... 406	57,840
Local Education Authority	... 4,842	227,449
Aided	... 1,717	56,429
Unaided	... 23	2,415
Total	... 6,988	3,44,133

466. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age, calculated at 15 per cent of the total population according to the census of 1931, was 37·48 (36·60), the percentages for boys and girls being 56·21 (55·42) and 17·17 (16·96), respectively. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·43 (8·31), that of girls to the total female population 2·67 (2·54) and that of boys and girls together to the total population was 5·61 (5·5). On an average, there was one school for every 3·52 square miles and 771 persons.

467. The following statement shows the percentage of students in schools of each grade to the total number of students:—

<i>Grade of School.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
Primary Schools	76·87	88·90
Middle Schools	15·38	8·71
High Schools	3·82	1·19
Special Schools	2·13	0·90
Colleges	1·32	0·30

468. The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls and in all public institutions was 350,650 (339,765) and the average daily attendance was 274,801 (266,114), or 78·37 (78·32) per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls.

469. There were 5,962 primary schools, with a strength of 239,650 (237,306). Primary Education.

470. There were 73 schools for the education of adults, with a strength of 2,078. Adult Education.

471. There were 434 schools for the education of pupils belonging to the Depressed Classes, with a strength of 9,184. Education of the Depressed Classes.

472. There were 919 (905) institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls, with a strength of 39,840 (38,882) pupils. In addition, 7,009 (6,910) Muslim pupils were studying in general schools. Muslim Education.

473. There were four institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians with a total strength of 363. Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

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TION**

Middle
Schools.
Secondary
Education.
High Schools.
Education
of Women.

474. There were 813 (310) middle schools for boys with a strength of 43,624 (41,474). The average daily attendance was 37,454 (35,202).

475. There were 34 (34) High Schools for boys with a strength of 10,185 (9,762) pupils. The average daily attendance showed an increase from 9,064 to 9,340.

476. There were 529 separate institutions for women with a strength of 41,281 (39,501) pupils. Of these institutions, two were colleges, nine high schools, 44 middle schools, 467 primary schools, four training institutions, two industrial schools and one special school.

Special
Instruction.
Training
Institutions.

477. Of the 9 (10) training institutions, five were for men and four for women. They had a total strength of 782 (881) pupils. Thirty-eight graduates were under training in the B. T. Class attached to the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Industrial and
Agricultural
Schools.

478. Twelve industrial and three agricultural schools were maintained for boys, with a strength of 1,062 (957) and 95 (124) pupils, respectively.

Engineering
School.

479. The School of Engineering had a strength of 278 (276) pupils.

Commercial
Schools.

480. There were sixteen commercial schools with a total strength of 1,056 (1,013) pupils. Of these, one was a Government institution, three were aided and eleven were unaided, but recognised institutions.

Other special
Schools.

481. The Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore and the aided institution in Bangalore had a strength of 102 (87) pupils between them.

Institute for
Oriental
languages.
Sanskrit
Schools.

482. The four institutions for the teaching of Oriental languages had 573 (586) pupils on the rolls.

483. There were 93 (90) Sanskrit schools with a strength of 2,069 (2,175) pupils.

Scholarships.

484. The total amount provided for scholarships, excluding those in the University, was Rs. 1,33,890 (Rs. 1,33,800). Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 59,980 was spent on students of backward and minor communities, Rs. 25,610 (Rs. 25,610) on boys and girls of the Depressed Classes, Rs. 11,954 (12,764) on women students, Rs. 5,610 (Rs. 5,570) on Muslim students, and the balance on stipends in training institutions and technical schools.

PUBLIC
INSTRUC-
TIONFree-Student-
ships.

485. Out of 10,876 (9,869) students in high school classes, 1,288 (1,262) enjoyed full fee concessions and 775 (806) half fee concessions on account of their being either recipients of scholarships or exempted from the payment of fees as belonging to specified communities. In addition, 278 (248) full fee concessions and 2,710 (2,616) half fee concessions were granted to other students in high school classes on grounds of poverty and merit.

486. The total number of applications registered for the S.S.L.C. examination of 1939 was 3,789 (3,565). Of these, 3,729 (3,525) persons sat for the examination for ordinary and supplementary certificates, and 2,365 (2,041) were successful, 1,552 (1,257) being declared eligible for the college course. The percentage of success among candidates for ordinary certificates was 62.1 (57). Out of 9,218 (8,843) candidates who applied for the middle school examination, 9,072 (8717) appeared and 4,181 (3,580) were declared successful. Three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine (3,052) candidates were registered for the Upper Primary examination, 3,147 (2,962) were examined, and 942 (1,025) were successful. Out of 2,009 (1,441) candidates who sat for the commercial examinations, 717 (606) passed. The percentages of success at these examinations were 46.1 (41.0), 29.9 (34.6) and 35.7 (42.0) respectively.

Results
of public
examina-
tions.

*487. The results at the several Teachers' Certificate Examinations are tabulated below :—

Examination	Number		Percentage of passes
	Examined	Passed	
1. T. C. Secondary Grade ...	58	21	36.2
2. V. T. C. I Examination—Kannada	236	156	66.1
Do do Urdu ...	61	45	77.7
3. Do II do Kannada	198	158	81.8
Do do Urdu ...	81	18	29.8
4. Do Final Examination ...	148	118	82.4

PUBLIC
INSTRUC-
TION

488. The following statement shows the results at the several examinations in respect of women candidates :—

Examination	Number	
	Examined	Passed
S. S. L. C.	280	168
Middle School	619	365
Vernacular Upper Primary	693	196
T. C. Secondary Grade	17	4
V. T. C. I Examination	64	31
Do II do	28	17
Do Final do	16	18

489. The results at the several examinations in respect of Muslim boys and girls were as follows :—

Examination	Boys			Girls		
	Number registered	Number examined	Number passed	Number registered	Number examined	Number passed
S. S. L. C.	283	280	129	22	22	11
Middle School	703	689	261	96	65	29
Upper Primary	417	414	131	288	282	73
T. C. Secondary Grade	6	6	4	3	8	1
V. T. C. I Examination	40	40	34	23	23	13
Do II do	23	23	16	11	11	5
Do Final do	17	17	16	4	4	3

Hostels.

490. Of the 111 (110) hostels, 6 were attached to the University Colleges and 105 to departmental institutions.

Boy Scouts.

491. The total membership of the Scout movement including scouters and commissioners according to the latest census was 11,917. Sixteen training camps were held, ten of them under the auspices of the various District Scout Councils, two advanced training courses and a commissioners' course by the Headquarters.

The Girl
Guide Move-
ment.

492. The Girl Guide movement was well established in the districts. Two guide companies and six Blue Bird flocks were enrolled.

Medical
Inspection.

493. Medical inspection of school children was conducted in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in the Empress Girls' High School, Tumkur, and in 16 (18) other municipal areas.

494. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University education, amounted to Rs. 69,58,651 (Rs. 67,53,101). Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 24,46,806 (Rs. 24,87,668) was spent on institutions managed by Government, Rs. 22,87,973 (Rs. 21,66,903) on institutions managed by local bodies, Rs. 5,03,898 (Rs. 5,06,887) on aided institutions, Rs. 5,56,399 (Rs. 3,94,800) on buildings, Rs. 1,46,095 (Rs. 1,37,618) on furniture and equipment and Rs. 10,17,480 (Rs. 10,59,725) on miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 52,38,677 (Rs. 51,61,458) or 75·28 per cent of the total expenditure.

495. The amounts spent on education in different grades were as follows:—

Grade of Education		Direct expenditure	Percentage of direct expenditure to the total
		Rs.	
University Colleges ...	...	8,16,344	11'73
Oriental do ...	...	57,970	0'83
High Schools ...	...	6,35,845	9'14
Middle do ...	...	9,62,034	13'82
Primary do ...	...	23,72,870	34'10
Training Institutions ...	...	1,87,722	2'70
Technical Schools ...	...	2,05,892	2'96
Total ...	...	52,38,677	75'28

496. The average cost of education per head of the population was one rupee, one anna and four pies (Re. 1-0-9). Of this amount, a sum of Re. 0-13-6 (Re. 0-13-2) was met from State funds.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

497. The authors of five books and the editors of four journals received encouragement in the shape of grants. In the competition of the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, twenty books and three manuscripts were received for consideration; and two prizes of Rs. 150 and one of Rs. 400 were awarded to three authors,

(iv) Literature.

498. The number of books and periodicals registered was 328 (339). Of these, 125 were in Kannada, 179 in European languages, 3 in Indian classical language and 21 in more than one language.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai.

499. The number of Muzrai institutions in the State at the end of the year was 13,537. Of these, 12,784 were temples, 50 Jain basthis, 352 Muslim institutions, 287 mutts and 64 other institutions. Twenty-nine mutts were under Government management.

Muzrai
Institutions.

500. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions was Rs. 13,19,180 and the income during the year was Rs. 8,99,501. Receipts from *jatras* and cattle shows formed an important source of income, yielding Rs. 80,202. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,53,026 and the closing balance was Rs. 13,65,655. A sum of Rs. 1,55,963 was spent on construction and repairs of buildings and on works of public utility, such as water supply, drainage roads and causeways. The temples at Belur and Halebid were renovated at a total cost of Rs. 63,450.

501. The Chattram Savings Fund started with an opening balance of Rs. 14,542. The income and expenditure were Rs. 67,507 and Rs. 75,054, respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 6,995.

Chattram
Savings
Fund.

502. One hundred and one Mussalmans, 51 Christians and 21 Brahmins were granted allowances. The income including the opening balance of Rs. 2,753, was Rs. 8,378 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,376, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,002.

Prince Gulam
Muhammad
Charity
Fund.

503. An aggregate sum of Rs. 88,606 was received by way of endowments. The grants-in-aid to Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore, the Girdle Stone Home for Incurables, the Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha at Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Pathasala, Bangalore, the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, Mysore, the Asakta Poshaka Sabha, Bangalore, the Labourers' Fellowship Settlement, Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Child Welfare Trust, Mysore, Special Section of the Mahila Seva Samaj, Bangalore, and the Seva Sadan, Bangalore, were continued. The institutes for the relief of

Grants-in-aid
and
Endowments.

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LANEOUS**

**Educational
Institutions.
(a) Ayurvedic
and Unani
College and
Hospital.**

the infirm and destitutes at Chickmagalur, Chitaldrug and Kolar continued to receive grants.

504. The total strength of the Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, was 65 (68). The number of scholarships in force was 51 (57). The construction of the new Ayurvedic Hospital was completed. Additional improvements at a cost of Rs. 1,050 were effected. One lakh forty-six thousand, eight hundred and six (138,302) out-patients and 204 (220) in-patients were treated in the Ayurvedic Section and 204,420 (199,880) out-patients and 255 (299) in-patients in the Unani Section of the Hospital.

**Sanskrit
College and
Schools.**

505. The Sanskrit College, Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Pathasala and the other Veda Pathasalas in the State continued to be popular.

506. The Panchalinga Darsan Jatra at Talkad in T. Narsipur Taluk which is held once in 12 years took place during the year and was largely attended.

(ii) Archæology.

507. Among the ancient sites and monuments studied were those at Tonnur, Nanjangud, Nagamangala, Bellur, Vighnasante, Agrahara-Belguli, Dindagur, Chennarayapatna, Aghalaya, Anekere, Grama, Sravanabelgola, Jinanathapura, Santhebachalli, Kambadahalli, Bindiganavale, Hirisave, Krishnarajapet, Sindhaghatta, Hole-Narsipur, Saklespur, Tumbadevanahalli, Manjarabad, Kolar and Rangasthala. These monuments belong to several periods ranging from the Ganga to the Vijayanagar times. The Nolamba monuments at Nonavinkere and the Jain temples at Kambadahalli call for special remark since they are architecturally interesting. The Panchakutabasti at Kambadahalli is particularly important since it reminds us of features met with in Narasamangala, Nandi, Mahabalipuram and elsewhere. The bulbose dome of one of the towers anticipates that of the Taj by at least seven centuries. Inspection of the Davangere taluk has revealed a different, though minor, type of architectural buildings which are of the late Chalukya period and yet different from them in style. Most of them are peculiar to this area which in ancient times was ruled by a line of Nolamba

Pallavas, sometimes independently and at other times subject to the overlordship of the Gangas, Cholas or Chalukyas.

508. With the co-operation of the Department of Public Works and the Belur and Halebid Temples Renovation Committee, the renovation work was continued at the temples in Belur and Halebid. Estimates for repairs to the temple at Tonnur, Hole-Narsipur, Mallesvara, Rangasthala, Chitaldrug, Nuggehalli, Heragu, Bhadravati and other places were scrutinised and countersigned. In the case of several monuments like those at Alagodu, Gangavara, Anavatti, etc., suggestions were made in regard to their conservation.

509. The total number of inscriptions collected and copied during the year was more than a hundred. These are of varied interest. Among the copper plate records, an important find is a grant issued by the Western Chalukya King Vikramaditya II in the year 670 A. D. Of the stone inscriptions several are important. A Hoysala inscription was discovered in the Srikanteswara Temple at Nanjangud. A large Hoysala-Ballala inscription in duplicate, discovered on the slabs of the two sluices of the tank at Chennarayapatna is very interesting. It gives the information that the place was at that time called Kolatur and that the tank was built by Queen Santale, who named it Santisamudra after herself. On the western walls of the Navaranga of the Narasimha temple at Grama were discovered two long inscriptions, one of which is composed in literary Sanskrit and the other in Kannada. A note on the Ganga coins in the possession of the Department has been prepared for publication in the annual report. Government have appointed a Committee to revise the rules for classifying ancient monuments, with the Director as the Convenor and the Muzrai Commissioner and the Chief Engineer as members.

(iii) Government Press.

510. The value of the plant at the Central Press was Rs. 2,22,368 and of that at the Branch Press Rs. 77,531 at the close of the year.

Plant and
Stores.

MISCELLANEOUS**Finance.**

511. The miscellaneous cash receipts amounted to Rs. 65,545 and receipts by book adjustment to Rs. 33,431. The total expenditure of the Central and Branch Presses was Rs. 1,55,898 and Rs. 33,649, respectively.

The Mysore Gazette.

512. The receipts realised on account of subscriptions to the *Mysore Gazette*, advertisements and work done for local boards, municipalities and private individuals amounted to Rs. 11,363. The cost of printing the Gazette amounted to Rs. 54,475.

The Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

513. The Government Central Book Depot stocked for sale official, educational and University publications, books published by the Palace, the Publicity Office and the Indian Red Cross Society and the High Court Reports. Retail sales of official publications were made through the Depot, and through agencies and branch depots. The amount realised by the sale of books was Rs. 63,363.

514. A book stall had been opened at the Dasara Exhibition 1938 and the realization from the sale of publications amounted to Rs. 528.

515. The holding of the anniversary of the establishment of the Press on the 18th February every year was approved by Government in December 1938.

516. Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar accompanied by his tutor was pleased to pay a visit to the Press on 14th March 1939. Their Highnesses the Yuvarajas of Jind and Keonjhar also paid a visit to the Press on 23rd November 1938 and 17th December 1938, respectively.

(iv) Stationery.

517. The value of the stock in the Stationery Depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,28,978 and the value of the additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 2,25,914. The value of the issues to the several offices amounted to Rs. 2,16,005, which figure includes the cost of paper and other materials supplied to the Central and the Branch Presses. Out of the articles of stationery and paper purchased, goods of the value of Rs. 97,066 (Rs. 8,260) were of Mysore manufacture and goods of the value of Rs. 55,700 (Rs. 1,68,913) of Indian manufacture. A large portion of the requirements for the year was purchased from

the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi, and the bulk of the requirements of the Stationery depot from next year may be expected to be met by the Mysore Paper Mills. The indents for locally manufactured articles of stationery comprised ink-stands from the Central Jail, Bangalore, liquid gum and quick-fix from the Government Soap Factory, blue-black and red-ink powders and blue-black ink from the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Bangalore, and superior cotton tags from the Institute of Home and Cottage Industries, Mysore, thablak thread from the Deaf and Dumb School, Mysore, pen holders and paper weights from the Government Industrial School, Channapatna and sealing wax from the Government Lac Factory, Bangalore.

(v) Meteorology.

518. There are five observatories, one of the first class Observato-
ries. located at Bangalore, two of the second class at Mysore and Chitaldrug, and two of the third class situated at Hassan and the Coffee Experimental Station at Balehonnur. There are nine minor observatories for collecting data of temperature and humidity to forecast the occurrence of epidemics over the State. The pressure tube anemograph got on loan from the India Meteorological department worked satisfactorily. The self-recording instruments at the Bangalore Observatory worked satisfactorily and the hourly readings obtained from them were reduced and tabulated for publication. The Meteorological office at Poona was regularly kept informed by wire of the local weather conditions and of upper air observations at Bangalore, for publications of weather reports and forecasts.

519. The pilot balloon observations for finding velocity and direction of wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere were taken in the mornings and evenings at Bangalore and the values obtained were daily wired to Poona and Calcutta. A part of the work connected with the sounding balloons for determining the pressure, temperature and humidity in the upper regions of the atmosphere entrusted to Bangalore observatory was carried out from 1st December 1938 to 1st June 1939. The finding of North and East

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components and other calculations required by the Upper Air Observatory, Agra, were attended to and the results were despatched to Agra weekly and monthly. Cloud observations with the Nephoscope were made daily at 8 hours (local time) and 17 hours (standard time) and records were sent to Agra once a month.

520. Five sets of storm observations were taken at the Bangalore observatory. Eighteen sets of special observations with the pilot balloons for International Upper Air Researches were also taken and the results despatched to Agra. On requisition from Poona, five sets of storm observations were taken at Mysore and ten sets at Chitaldrug.

Raingauge
stations.

521. Two new raingauge stations were opened and one was closed with the result that the number of raingauge stations at the end of the year was 252 (251). Two hundred and forty-six stations were inspected and the recording work of all the raingauge stations was satisfactory.

Finance.

522. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 17,023 (Rs. 15,850).

(vi) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

Government
Botanic
Gardens—the
Lal-Bagh.

523. The Government Botanic Garden at Bangalore, the *Lal-Bagh*, maintained its high reputation as a public resort, besides being the centre of the botanical and horticultural activities in the State. The several sections of the garden were maintained in good condition. The elephant presented by the Forest department is being used for giving joy rides to the public, at two annas for an adult and one anna for a child. The recreation afforded is very much appreciated.

Fruit
cultivation.

224. Fruit culture was carried on in the central fruit nursery in the *Lal-Bagh* and in the experimental orchard at Krishnaraj Sagar. Twenty-six varieties of apples planted in 1931 are growing well. Two hundred and fifty Rome Beauty apple plants are also thriving. Technical advice was freely given for the maintenance of fig plants which are supplied to the growers free of cost. Five hundred and ninety-eight fruit plants were supplied free to orchards run by village panchayets, municipalities.

and district and school boards. The services of Horticultural Inspectors at Bangalore and Chickmagalur are being availed of by several private persons and village panchayets in connection with fruit cultivation and the layout of parks and gardens. The fruit research station near the Hessarghatta reservoir has made good headway. The whole area was fenced and laid out scientifically for experimental purposes, roads and foot-paths were formed and pits dug up for planting fruit plants. All the varieties are growing well. Irrigation facilities are given by pumping water from the channel to a cement concrete tank. Methods of preserving fruits like mangoes and pine apples in syrup and jellies, jams and marmalades were demonstrated at the Horticultural shows and the Dasara Exhibition.

525. The season was not favourable to vegetables, on account of intense heat in summer and heavy rains during the first quarter of the year. Besides, insect pests and poor germination of seeds resulted in low yield.

Vegetable
and fodder
cultivation.

526. The cultivation of Rhodes grass, Napier grass and Elephant grass is being continued. New varieties such as Digiteria Pentrii (woolly finger) that grows without irrigation, African star and Sudan grass are being tried. The income of the Horticultural farm in Bangalore was Rs. 17,542 and the expenditure under all heads including improvements amounted to Rs. 19,469.

527. The Department participated in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore, where it displayed exhibits connected with horticultural work. The half-yearly horticultural shows at Bangalore were held under the auspices of the Mysore Horticultural Society, in August and February. The exhibits in all classes were of a high standard. Thirty-two gardens competed in the garden competition held in August. A mango show was held in June and one hundred and thirty-two varieties of mangoes were exhibited.

Horticulture.

528. In the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, stone pergolas were provided along the Queen's Statue and King's Road and the old Bandstand. An avenue of Spathodeas was planted between the Public Offices building and the late Maharaja's statue and in the shrubbery around the Fairy Fountain. A rockery was formed in the corner of the

Other parks
and gardens.

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lawn in front of the Public Offices. The other public parks and gardens were maintained in good order.

Finance.

529. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,91,720 and the income amounted to Rs. 28,660.

(vii) Nandidrug Hill Station.

530. The Nandidrug Hill Station continued to be popular as a summer resort. The total rainfall during the year was 47.40 inches. Electric lights have been installed and the water-supply is protected and good. No water charges are levied. The total number of visitors was 4,133 (4,663). A large number of pilgrims, sight-seers and holiday excursionists visited the hills. The total income was Rs. 4,042 (Rs. 4,228).

(viii) The Mysore Government Museum.

531. The number of persons who visited the Museum was 299,776 (302,487). Three hundred and twenty-six new specimens were added during the year. The exhibits of the various sections were kept in good order.

Botany.

532. Fourteen charts to demonstrate the various stages in the evolution of plant life are under preparation. A three chambered coconut shell found at Manaparai in the Trichinopoly District was presented to the Museum

Archæology.

533. The photographic views of Mysore architecture and sculpture and other maps and charts were installed in appropriate places. Some pieces of sculpture available at the "Kedareswara" and other temples at Halebid have been collected and placed in the Museum.

534. The representative collection of electro-type casts of coins of Mysore were silver-and-gold plated so as to give an idea of the metal from which their originals had been minted. Three silver coins of Aurangazeb, being issues of the Akbar-nagar and Surat mints, were presented by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Central Provinces.

Agriculture.

535. Combed samples of seven different varieties of cotton grown in the Mysore State showing their fibre length were arranged in glass topped wooden cabinets. A dozen varieties of chemical manures are displayed in inverted

glass jars. The method of making "compost" from agricultural and habitation waste is described in the photographs exhibited. The effects of faulty as opposed to balanced manuring are also portrayed in two pictures of the tobacco and sugarcane crops.

536. The Serum Institute has sent for exhibition ten specimen bottles containing the sera bacterin and vaccines used in combating the various cattle diseases together with booklets in Kannada giving an account of the origin and spread of those diseases. These specimens are all labelled in Kannada. They have been found of much educative value to visitors from rural parts.

537. The entire collection of specimens of fossils which was foreign was transferred to the Central College, Bangalore. Bi-lingual labels in English and Kannada have been introduced to explain the exhibits displayed. A number of local-cut gem stones used in jewellery were purchased. The "story method" is being employed in the illustration of the metal and other industries in the State. The geological charts, maps and the polished cubes of local ornamental and building stone were put on show by the Geological Department at the Dasara Exhibition. Geology.

538. A rat-proof model house made of wood with a plan worked out on a plank showing the details of the rat-proof arrangements was received from the Health Department and arranged in the gallery. The model is said to be fit for adoption both in the "Malnad" and "Maidan" areas. Health Section.

539. The improvement of the Sericultural section is complete after the receipt of the cabinet consisting of specimens relating to the manufacture of waste and spun silk from the Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd., Chennapatna. Samples of spun silk shirting and waste silk coating cloths were added to the series. Industries and Industrial Art.

540. Materials to illustrate the history of the "Gota" (Nakki) industry were received. Some representative samples of sari borders have already been acquired.

541. An ivory figure of "Nataraja" (Siva dancing), one of the fine specimens of ivory carving done at the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, forms an important addition to the Industrial Art section.

MISCELLANEOUS**Educational work.**

542. The guide lectures to students from primary and other schools in Bangalore were continued. As a result of the development of Museum service in this direction, the number of visits from organised parties of school children has practically doubled as compared with the previous year. A total number of 5,139 students belonging to 133 schools and accompanied by 150 teachers were conducted round the galleries. A special feature of the educational work of the year was the explanatory talks given to groups of illiterate visitors. These talks are found to be very much appreciated by a large number of interested hearers.

543. The proof sheet of the Proclamation by the Marquess of Dalhousie on the capture of Sebastapol, issued from his camp at Bangalore in 1855, which is one of the earliest known pieces of printing work done at the Government Central Press, Bangalore, was also taken out for display at the Dasara Exhibition.

(ix) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

544. There were 154 printing presses, including the two Government presses at Bangalore and Mysore, of which 115 took up only job work. There were current 10 newspapers and 70 periodicals. Of the newspapers, 8 were in Kannada, 1 in English and 1 in Urdu. Of the periodicals, 38 were in English, 30 in Kannada and 2 in Urdu. Most of the periodicals were monthlies and dealt with subjects of general and public interest.

(x) Libraries.**Educational Libraries.**

545. The total number of volumes at the close of the year in the libraries attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction was 5,599 (5,472). The number of books lent out was 323 (450).

Public Libraries, Bangalore and Mysore.

546. The Public Library in Bangalore had 639 (662) members on its rolls at the end of the year. It realised a gross income of Rs. 20,128 (Rs. 18,788) inclusive of subscriptions amounting to Rs. 6,034 (Rs. 6,187) and issued 20,361 (18,880) books; and 120,302 (126,299) persons visited the Library. The Public Library at Mysore had

108 (124) members on its rolls and an income of Rs. 5,721 (Rs. 5,042) inclusive of subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,327 (Rs. 1372). It issued 26,183 (39,714) books and was visited by 97,103 (107,450) persons.

(xi) Stores Purchase Committee.

547. The total value of the purchases arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several departments of Government, both from firms in India and abroad, amounted to Rs. 64,57,942 (Rs. 65,51,072). The bulk of foreign purchases related to the Electrical and Railway Departments and the Government Electric and Porcelain Factories. Though the purchases showed a slight fall as compared with the preceding year, they were in excess of the value of stores obtained during 1936-37 by Rs. 26,24,710. Extension of power supply to Chamarajnagar, Tiptur, Chitaldrug and other towns, development of the Electric and Porcelain Factories and the equipment ordered for the Shimsha New Project accounted for the large volume of purchases. Purchases.

548. The services of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, London, were utilized for the purchase and inspection of railway stores ordered in Europe and also in the case of single phase power transformers and switch-gear equipment ordered in connection with the Shimsha New Project and the Tunnel Kiln for the Government Porcelain Factory. Inspections in the case of khaki drill and leather articles for the Police, Military and other departments as also of structural materials ordered in India on behalf of the Railways were arranged through the inspection staff of the Indian Stores Department. Inspections.

549. The expenditure incurred on account of the agency of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, contribution paid towards the Trade Commissioner's Office in London and on account of the Stores Purchase Committee worked out to 0.53 (0.51) per cent of the amount of the purchases made. Expenditure.

(xii) Central Recruitment Board.

550. The total number of appointments made, during the year, from the several approved lists was 1,411. Of

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—

these, 317 were given to Brahmin applicants while the remaining 1,040 to candidates of the backward communities.

551. Of the 652 vacancies advertised during the year, 66 were subsequently either cancelled or readvertised and reports of appointments were received only in the case of 364 vacancies. The number of candidates of backward classes appointed was 283 as against 81 of the Brahmin community.

552. Two meetings of the Board were held during the year. A gentleman belonging to the Brahmin community was also appointed as an additional member of the Board.

BANGALORE, }
24th Feb. 1940. }

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1938-39.

No.	Name of Officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	<i>Amin-ul-Mulk</i> Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.	Dewan of Mysore.	1-5-26	...	Was absent from the State on a visit to Simla from 14th September 1938 to 25th September 1938.
2	<i>Rajamantrapravina</i> Mr. S. P. Rajagopala- chari, B.A., B.L.	First Member of Council.	21-10-35	30-4-39	1. Was in charge of the current duties of the Dewan from 14th September 1938 to 25th September 1938. 2. Was on combined leave from 1st January 1939 to 30th April 1939.
3	<i>Rajamantrapravina</i> Mr. N. Madhava Rau, B.A., B.L.	Second Member of Council.	21-10-35	31-12-38	Was on privilege leave from 17th November 1938 to 23rd December 1938.
		First Member of Council.	1-1-39	...	
4	Mr. K. V. Ananta- raman, B.A.	Second Member of Council.	17-11-38		
5	Sir. D'Arcy Reilly, I. C. S. (Retired).	Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore.	1-8-34	...	On privilege leave from 11th October 1938 to 21st October 1938. On combined leave from 11th June 1939.
6	<i>Rajadharmaprasakta</i> Mr. K. Shankaranara- yana Rao, M.A., B.L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	16-11-32	29-10-38	1. Acting Chief Justice from 11th October 1938 to 21st October 1938. 2. On privilege leave from 22nd October 1938 to 29th October 1938.
7	Mr. C. Abdul Ghani, B.A., B.L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	2-11-36	...	Acting Chief Justice from 11th June 1939.
8	Mr. A. R. Nagesvara Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	16-11-36	...	1. On privilege leave from 18th July 1938 to 29th July 1938. 2. On special duty in connection with the Viduraswatha Disturbances Enquiry Committee from 10th June 1938 to 10th October 1938.
9	Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L.	Temporary Judge, High Court of Mysore.	10-6-38	...	
10	Mr. S. Venkataranga Iyengar, B.A., L.L.M.	Acting Judge, High Court of Mysore.	12-6-39	...	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1938-39.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Whether adopted from British Indian Act	Date of introduction
1	X of 1938	Mysore Government Savings Certificate Act.	No	4th July 1938.
2	XI of 1938	Mysore Limitation (Amendment) Act ...	Yes	7th July 1938.
3	XII of 1938	Mysore Hindu Widows Remarriage Act...	Do	Do
4	XIII of 1938	Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act.	Do	8th July 1938.
5	XIV of 1938	Mysore Village Panchayet (Amendment) Act.	No	Do
6	XV of 1938	Act for the removal of caste and religious disabilities.	Yes	18th July 1938.
7	XVI of 1938	Transfer of property (Amendment) Act ...	Do	Do
8	XVII of 1938	Transfer of Property (Amendment) Supplementary Act.	Do	Do
9	XVIII of 1938	Mysore Companies Act ...	Do	Do
10	I of 1939	Mysore Paper Currency (Amendment) Act.	Do	7th February 1939.
11	II of 1939	Mysore Limitation (Amendment) Act ..	Do	Do
12	III of 1939	Mysore Village Panchayet (Amendment) Act.	No	Do
13	IV of 1939	Act further to amend the Cattle Trespass Act as in force in Mysore.	Do	Do
14	V of 1939	Societies Registration (Amendment) Act.	Do	Do
15	VI of 1939	Cigarette-tobacco Safeguarding Act ...	Do	Do
16	VII of 1939	Mysore Tea Control Act ...	Yes	Do
17	VIII of 1939	Mysore Power Alcohol Act ...	No	Do
18	IX of 1939	Registration of Foreigners (Emergency) Act.	Yes	30th June 1939.

APPENDIX III.
Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Mysore State for the year 1938-39.

Unit of service	Number of fighting officers and men					Details of forces at the end of the current year							Total cost on account of pay and allowances, etc., of the forces, including the followers	Arms
	At the end of the last year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Battalions, Regiments, or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men			Fighting men			
		Re-recruited during the year, including transfers, etc.	Died	Invalidated				Discharged during the year						
									State officers	Indian commissioned officers		Non-commissioned officers		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry (Mysore Horse)	107	69	..	..	63	113	1 Trg. Sqdn.	..	2	3	19	89	Rs. 88,375	M. L. E. H. V. rifles, lances and swords.
Sappers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infantry	815	105	3	2	121	794	3 Bns.	..	8	29 Cadets 6	128	623	3,17,637	M. L. E. H. V. rifles, E. Y. rifles and M. H. S. B. rifles 456 bore.
Mysore Lancers	471	130	1	4	178	468	1 Regt.	3 Hotchkiss guns.	10	15	81	863	4,94,516	M. L. E. H. V. rifles, lances and swords.
Mysore Transport Corps	14	..	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	1	2	9	20,003	..
Total	1,407	854	4	6	864	1,937	..	3	20	54	280	1,043	9,20,531	..

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1938-39.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishment		Reward		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded, or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write		Number under instruction
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,700(personal)	Rs. 21,64,800							
District Superintendents of Police	14	Rs. 300—25—500 ; Rs. 250—25—450 ; Rs. 250—40/2—450.								
Assistant Superintendents of Police	8	Rs. 150—25/2—250.								
Police Inspectors	102	Rs. 150; 125 and 100.								
Sub-Inspectors of Police	200	Rs. 80; 70; 60; and 50.		15	1,664	6	...	1,416	5,473	1,153
European Sergeants	5	Rs. 50—5—80 ...								
European Head Constables	11	Rs. 30—2—32—1—40.								
Jamedars	50	Rs. 35 and 32 ...								
Subedar-Majors	3	Rs. 40—2½—2—50.								
Subedars	9	Rs. 30—1—35 ...								
Daffedars	585	Rs. 30; 27; 25; 23 & 21.								
Hayildars	30	Rs. 25 ...								
Nalks	46	Rs. 23 ...								
Constables	5,692	Rs. 15; 16; 17 and 18								

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1938-39.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore State	28,760	98,898	27,799	28,364	24,034	22,558	19,556	18,685	3,862	3,893	70.34	65.8	81.3	82.7	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1938-39.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore State	Rs. a. p. 2,79,928 9 1	Rs. a. p. 2,63,289 11 0	Rs. a. p. 97,784 10 11	Rs. a. p. 1,04,960 10 0	35.01	40.01	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences		
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120 B ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	...	...	...
	<i>Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice</i>				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	2	5	7
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ...	2	2	4
6	469 A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	1	...	1
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	12	43	55
8	224, 225, 225B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	83	111	194
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	2	3
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...
	Total	...	101	163	264
	<i>Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	36	99	135
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	3	8	11
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	9	23	32
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	5	18	18
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	1	2	3
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	12	13	25
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	11	44	55
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	54	124	178
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	8	11	14
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt ...	98	306	404
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371 ...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	38	87	120
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	2	1	3
22(a)	353, 392 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty ...	50	75	125
23	358, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined ...	23	51	74
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	22	61	83
	Total	...	362	918	1,280
	Carried over	...	463	1,081	1,544

VII.

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1988-89.

Number of cases dis- posed of during the past year	Number of cases dis- posed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or dis- charged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 509, Cr. P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19
...
6	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	37	45	22	2	14	...	1	5	...	...	22	16	...
95	102	1,854	122	...	20	15	28	59	...	...	192	561	...
1	2	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...
146	147	1,912	146	2	35	15	30	64	...	...	146	582	...
108	87	284	74	1	71	...	1	...	...	1	74	115	...
11	8	8	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	5	2	...
17	26	43	18	1	16	1	...	...	...	...	18	15	...
11	10	14	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	...
...
4	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
...
27	18	7	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...
46	46	42	26	6	5	...	...	...	...	15	26	7	...
132	132	340	56	3	32	...	5	11	...	5	56	131	...
...
6	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...
268	276	723	43	...	17	2	2	18	...	4	43	339	...
...
96	83	110	18	1	14	1	1	...	...	1	18	32	...
9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
76	81	235	23	...	6	...	...	22	...	...	23	110	...
72	53	89	18	...	3	4	1	9	...	1	18	40	...
53	60	65	23	2	1	...	11	9	...	...	23	23	...
986	934	1,975	319	15	174	8	25	69	...	28	319	824	...
1,082	1,081	3,887	465	17	209	23	55	138	...	28	465	1,406	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of	
				Under one month	From 1 to 3 months
			20	21	22
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 120 B	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...
	<i>Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promis- sory Notes	...	...	...
6	469A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	...	1	7
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	7	46
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	1	...
	Total	...	...	9	53
	<i>Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>				
11	302, 303, 396	Murder ...	...	1	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	1	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	...	1	8
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	1	1
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	6	2
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	...	3	4
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt. Attempt	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324	Hurt ...	8	4	2
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373, and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	1	7
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...
22(a)	353, 332	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	...	1	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined.	...	5	1
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	8	...
	Total	...	8	32	20
	Carried over	...	8	41	78

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1938-39.

imprisonment							Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Compounded	Withdrawn	Struck off	Transferred	Set free	Police pending
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years									
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,005	20	117	...	1	28	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,017	20	117	...	2	28	...
...	...	12	5	4	7	7	36	1	76	...	12	...	1	7	...
...	1	1	...	...	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	1	6	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	24	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	57	4	...	7	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	284	75	19	...	...	18	2
...
...	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	12	...	...	15	9
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	6	8	...	6	2	6
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	5	...	...	2	2
...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	3	...	1	...	2
16	48	25	16	10	8	10	86	1	548	189	59	...	8	51	24
18	66	25	16	10	8	10	86	1	1,555	159	176	...	10	79	24

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences		
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	468	1,081	1,544
		<i>Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.</i>			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	11	19	30
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery ...	32	77	109
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences Attempt ...	42	73	115
28	428 and 429 . . .	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	13	38	51
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. Attempt ...	870	2,038	2,908
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. Attempt ..	16	47	63
		Total ...	984	2,292	3,276
		<i>Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.</i>			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	28	62	85
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	15	50	65
		Total ...	38	112	150
		<i>Class V—Minor Offences against property.</i>			
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ... Attempt ... ordinary ... Attempt ...	188	609	797
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ... Attempt ...	213	387	600
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	7	29	36
36	419 and 420 ...	Cheating ...	54	112	166
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. Attempt ...	52	125	177
38	461 and 42 ...	Breaking closed receptacles ... Attempt ...	1	6	7
		Total ...	1,476	4,755	6,231
		Total of classes I to V ...	2,961	8,240	11,201
		<i>Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.</i>			
39	225 to 227 ...	Offences against religion ...	4	12	16
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws	Public nuisances ... Arms Act ... Vagrancy ... Other offences ...	7 88 44	15 204 192	22 242 166
41	... ..	Offences under C. T. Act ...	74	141	215
42	... ..	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	681	16,074	16,755
		Total ...	681	16,816	17,697
		Grand Total ...	8,842	25,056	28,898

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1988-89.

Number of cases dis- posed of during the past year	Number of cases dis- posed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or dis- charged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 60A, Cr. P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	17	18	19
1,082	1,081	8,887	465	17	209	23	55	183	...	28	465	1,406	...
20	17	137	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	22	...
99	80	77	20	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	20	43	...
70	72	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
...
41	41	29	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,905	1,937	1,141	484	10	313	35	8	3	1	60	5	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	434	291	...
48	39	23	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...
...
2,188	2,186	1,469	475	16	344	35	8	11	1	60	475	420	...
57	57	127	13	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	13	35	...
53	46	38	12	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	12	15	...
110	108	165	25	1	...	...	...	21	...	3	25	50	...
571	535	714	269	24	194	4	5	19	...	23	269	210	...
8,204	8,231	2,448	1,229	57	647	88	43	82	12	300	1,229	615	...
3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
343	375	375	168	16	76	19	17	18	...	27	168	76	...
...
23	30	36	10	...	4	...	...	4	...	9	10	10	...
164	105	117	33	...	30	...	2	...	...	1	33	50	...
...
198	180	266	64	2	11	...	...	23	...	28	64	116	...
...
7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
4,518	4,414	8,957	1,774	99	968	111	67	141	12	331	1,774	1,077	...
7,668	7,734	9,478	2,739	188	1,516	169	130	306	13	472	2,739	2,953	...
284	229	384	169	17	19	4	...	122	...	7	169	51	...
10	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
23	19	14	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	4	...
266	199	217	162	...	3	...	...	159	...	...	162	16	...
120	134	480	115	32	62	1	...	18	...	7	115	211	...
...
146	150	182	79	3	75	...	...	1	...	...	79	7	...
16,156	15,455	17,691	15,898	...	...	...	...	15,898	...	...	15,898	644	...
17,030	16,198	18,876	15,926	52	159	5	...	15,696	...	14	15,926	940	...
24,918	23,927	28,354	18,665	185	1,675	174	130	16,002	13	485	18,665	3,898	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of	
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
Brought Forward.			8	41	78
<i>Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.</i>					
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...
26	392, 398, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery ...	...	8	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences Attempt	...	...	...
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal. Attempt	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	52	81
30	811, 400 and 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. Attempt	...	1	1
Total			...	62	82
<i>Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.</i>					
31	841 to 844	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	...	1
32	836 and 387	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...
Total			...	...	1
<i>Class V—Minor Offences against Property.</i>					
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... Attempt ... ordinary ... Attempt	...	76	87
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ... Attempt	...	275	145
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	40	19
36	419 and 420	Cheating ... Attempt	...	4	4
37	447, 448, 455 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking. Attempt	...	7	2
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles ... Attempt	...	...	...
Total			...	402	207
Total of classes I to V			8	505	318
<i>Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.</i>					
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion	...	5	21
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ... Arms Act ... Vagrancy ... Other offences	...	...	18
41	.....	Offences under C. T. Act	8	26	18
42	.....	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	...	...
Total			9	50	48
Grand Total			12	555	366

VII—*concl'd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1938-39.

imprisonment								Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Compounded	Withdrawn	Struck off	Transferred	Set free	Police Pending
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years										
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
18	66	25	16	10	8	10	36	1	1,665	159	176			10	79	24
4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...		2	2	...
...	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	126	26	67	4	2	2	...	...	221	4	...	2	...	5	166	20
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...
61	141	29	70	4	2	2	...	...	369	4	3	...	...	7	171	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	21	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	23	1	...	...	2	...	...
14	79	10	10	2	...	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	2	25	1
55	221	64	67	15	3	...	...	...	433	...	48	...	...	6	106	11
24	28	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	10	...	...	3	4	1
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	3	4	...
8	7	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	27	3	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	15	2	...	...	...	11	...
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
101	342	82	82	21	3	...	...	...	843	18	13	...	...	16	153	13
180	549	136	168	45	13	12	36	1	2,841	204	243	...	...	85	43	57
9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	22	...	...	...	7	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	10	...	...	...	5	...
17	22	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	10	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
6	30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,366	...	180	27	...	...	1	...
26	57	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,639	...	315	27	...	...	16	4
206	608	175	169	85	13	12	36	1	4,480	204	553	27	35	419	61	

APPENDIX VIII—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1938-39.

Names of Courts	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with										Persons disposed of						Dealt with under Section 662, Cr. P. C.	Struck off under Cr. L. 144
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial						Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year			
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates	Past year	Present year										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Courts of Sessions—																				
Bangalore	51	72	16	115	..	..	..	..	142	191	1	67	26	8	1	26	1	..
Mysore	28	30	2	82	..	..	..	..	64	84	..	50	21	1	1	10	1	..
Shimoga	22	25	..	96	..	..	..	..	42	96	..	60	23	..	..	23	..	..
Total	101	127	18	293	..	..	..	..	248	311	1	167	72	9	2	58	2	..

APPENDIX IX—(CRIMINAL).
Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the
Mysore State during the year 1938-39.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases									
	Applications rejected			Confirmed			Modified			Reversed
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
High Court of Mysore	...	...	29	25	3	3	17	9		
	...	...	29	25	8	8	17	9		
Total										
Courts of Sessions—										
Bangalore	1	1	158	145	70	49	58	34		
Mysore	...	...	120	117	42	38	63	44		
Shimoga	...	...	85	84	3	3	19	15		
Total	1	1	313	296	115	90	140	93		
Courts of District and other Magistrates—										
Bangalore	...	...	18	15	2	1	7	7		
Kolar	1	1	28	23	4	4	14	13		
Tumkur	...	...	10	10	8	2	4	4		
Mysore	...	...	11	5	...	...	15	6		
Hasan	...	...	14	12	2	2	22	16		
Shimoga	...	...	25	21	18	16	7	6		
Kadur	...	...	12	4	6	4	1	1		
Chitaldrug	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	5		
Total	1	1	119	92	83	29	81	87		
Grand Total	2	2	461	413	151	122	238	159		

APPENDIX IX—(concl.)

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases										Remarks
	Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Cases		
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases			
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
High Court of Mysore	1	1	1	1	1		
Total	1	1	1	1	1		
Courts of Sessions—											
Bangalore	6	5	73	26			
Mysore	6	2	67	28			
Shimoga	2	2	1	1			
Total	14	9	141	55			
Courts of District and other Magistrates—											
Bangalore	1	1	4	2			
Kolar	1	1	5	3			
Tamkur	2	..	5	2			
Mysore			
Hasan	3	1			
Shimoga	4	3			
Kadur	1	1			
Chitaldrug	7	3			
Total	4	4	29	15			
Grand Total	19	14	171	71			

APPENDIX X—(CIVIL).
Statement showing the nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1938-39.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	9,488	9,219	25,665	23,626	870	751	35,938 (a)	3,8454 (b)	26,636 (c)	23,924	9,219	10,180
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1,621	1,620	7,123	5,515	267	345	8,972 (d)	7,180 (e)	7,376 (f)	5,790	1,620	1,400
District Judges' Courts ...	115	113	73	79	5	4	193	196	79 (g)	64	113	183
Grand Total ...	11,224	10,852	32,861	29,220	1,142	1,000	45,153 (1)	40,830 (2)	34,091 (3)	2,9168	10,852	11,663

(d) Excludes 89 transferred.

(e) " " " "

(f) " " " "

(g) " " " "

(h) " " " "

(i) " " " "

(j) " " " "

(k) " " " "

(l) " " " "

(m) " " " "

(a) Excludes 35 transferred.
 (b) Do 142 " Do
 (c) Do 133

(a) Excludes 35 transferred.
 (b) Do 142 " Do
 (c) Do 133

APPENDIX X—(CIVIL)—*concl'd.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year					Average duration
	Value of suits instituted	Suits on landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000 which cannot be estimated in money	<i>Ex parte</i>	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value		
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Munsiffs' Courts	Rs. a. p. 40,71,076 12 11	1,172	21,215	1,239	13,781	7,402	1,327	604	...	512	8,866	6,392	154	7,612	Rs. a. p. 45,85,856 3 5	144-6
Subordinate Judges' Courts	16,54,440 15 8	491	4,985	39	8,138	2,108	2	210	45	12	2,667	1,631	76	1,406	17,29,698 5 3	124-4
District Judges' Courts	15,06,638 11 2	31	28	20	6	2	2	6	55	8	3	10	2	49	10,10,620 18 5	485-2
Grand Total	72,31,151 7 9	1,694	26,928	1,298	16,925	9,512	1,331	820	100	532	11,536	8,033	532	9,067	72,76,165 6 1	141-4

APPENDIX XI—(CIVIL).

Civil Work—Result of Applications for Execution of Decrees in the Civil Courts of the State during the year 1938-39.

Name of Courts	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Munsiffs' Courts ...	24,210	23,511	Rs. a. p. 94,21,198 0 9	41,778	36,578	Rs. a. p. 91,03,654 12 7	65,988	60,189	Rs. a. p. 1,85,37,852 13 4
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	5,352	5,247	55,91,535 2 10	10,854	9,298	33,86,559 2 8	16,206	14,545	90,73,204 5 6
District Judges' Courts ...	272	261	43,34,683 5 8	228	251	28,42,950 8 11	500	512	76,77,632 14 7
Grand Total ...	29,834	29,019	1,99,55,515 9 3	52,850	46,227	1,53,38,174 8 2	82,694	75,246	3,52,93,690 1 5

Name of Courts	Disposed of			Closing balance			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below six months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Munsiffs' Courts ...	42,477	40,315	Rs. a. p. 81,39,063 6 11	23,511	19,874	Rs. a. p. 1,03,98,789 6 5	12,354	5,917	1,603
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	10,959	9,905	31,23,228 4 1	6,247	4,640	59,54,976 1 5	2,136	2,118	386
District Judges' Courts ...	239	232	28,56,823 11 1	261	280	48,20,809 9 6	95	82	103
Grand Total ...	53,675	50,452	1,41,19,115 6 1	29,019	24,794	2,11,74,574 11 4	14,585	8,117	2,092

APPENDIX XII—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the number and result of Appeals in the Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1938-39.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
High Court of Mysore—												
Appeals from original decrees ...	29	245	139	128	348	373	103	145	345	228	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Do appellate decrees ...	616	819	532	412	1,148	1,231	329	331	819	900	5,45,171	13 5 3,56,149
Do original orders ...	26	21	43	42	69	63	48	48	21	15	1,52,787	9 9 1,43,284
Do appellate orders ...	6	2	9	15	14	17	12	12	2	6	...	...
Total ...	866	1,037	723	597	1,579	1,644	492	536	1,037	1,148	6,97,969	7 2 4,99,439
Appeals from decrees—												
1. District Judges' Courts including Additional District Court.	603	499	430	377	706	636	207	196	499	499	4,00,856	9 6 2,77,339
2. Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	941	938	1,365	1,234	2,305	2,168	1,367	1,317	938	881	4,45,713	6 2 4,01,747
Appeals from orders—												
1. District Judges' Courts including Additional District Court.	118	83	123	137	219	218	136	128	83	90	...	...
2. Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	91	110	324	229	415	368	305	243	110	95	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,639	2,717	2,965 (1)	2,574	5,224 (2)	5,103 (3)	2,507	2,420	2,717	2,683	15,44,529	6 10 11,78,526

(1) Excludes one appeal transferred.

(2) " 360 " "

(3) " 188 " "

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the year 1938.

Station	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisons	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Present year					
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore State	1 Central Jail, Bangalore	1,170	7,638	8,619	8,798	1219-64	1123-48	1,186	1,29,452-11-6	23	10
	1 Sub-Jail, Mysore										
	6 District Lock-ups										
	1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Field.										
	25 Taluk Lock-ups										

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Mysore State during the year 1938-39.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during 1937-38 and 1938-39.		Nature of documents presented									
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous	
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mysore State.	156,976	156,632	57,777	57,771	83,718	83,948	901	947	621	655	18,959	18,211
Name of State	Documents registered		Value of documents registered				Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Documents returned at the request of the parties	
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
Mysore State.	156,814	156,401	Rs. 4,28,02,834	a. p. 11-8	Rs. 3,93,93,331	a. p. 2-8	112	92	149	188	11	0

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1938-39.

Description	Past year						Present year						Remarks		
	Numbr of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised		Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised				
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.		p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.		a.	p.
Mortgages	57,748	1,33,13,647	1	3	94,808	14	0	57,740	1,50,88,199	15	2	99,176	8	0	
Sales	83,915	1,87,50,015	3	10	1,37,522	4	0	83,583	1,90,90,082	1	7	1,38,687	18	0	
Wills ...	941	6,25,653	10	3	4,333	8	0	899	5,93,637	0	5	4,126	12	0	
Money Bonds.	1,018	8,15,023	3	5	2,012	4	0	471	2,63,336	14	6	823	2	0	
Miscellaneous.	12,776	63,98,955	15	11	86,984	12	0	14,121	78,17,528	6	0	41,265	6	0	
B. Return	...	.....			23,179	3	9	...	...			22,810	4	9	
Total ...	156,401	3,93,93,331	2	8	2,93,800	13	9	1,56,814	4,28,02,834	11	8	3,06,889	13	9	
Total ex- penditure.	...	.....			1,75,906	6	2	...	...			1,71,448	0	10	
Net profit	...	.....			1,23,084	7	7	...	...			1,85,441	12	11	

APPENDIX XVI.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1938-39.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on 1st July 1938	Receipts during		Total for 1938-39	Expenditure during		Closing Balance on 30th June 1939
			1937-38	1938-39		1937-38	1938-39	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore City...	1,32,986	11,61,898	28,86,104	30,19,090	20,15,816	26,31,841	2,54,263
2	Kankanhalli ..	1,467	10,778	9,158	10,626	9,725	10,184	441
3	Anekal ..	754	10,350	8,762	9,516	9,903	8,369	1,147
4	Devanhalli ..	1,134	10,809	10,235	11,369	10,120	11,144	224
5	Closepet ..	1,191	10,073	11,102	12,292	10,252	10,426	1,866
6	Magadi ...	531	11,305	11,267	11,798	10,979	10,979	819
7	Channapatna ...	2,275	34,686	33,077	35,351	33,999	33,181	2,170
8	Dodballapur ...	1,095	40,852	33,573	34,688	41,694	32,510	2,178
9	Tyranagondlu ..	666	5,566	4,890	5,555	5,656	4,805	751
10	Vadigenahalli ...	1,140	6,145	5,683	6,822	5,704	5,722	1,100
11	Nelamangala ..	245	9,101	6,118	6,364	19,498	5,631	682
12	Hoskote ...	1,404	11,197	11,190	12,594	10,939	11,736	858
13	Yelahanka ...	1,960	6,154	6,177	8,138	6,092	6,710	1,427
14	Sarjapur ...	184	3,153	2,855	3,039	2,328	2,642	897
	Total ...	1,47,088	13,32,073	30,40,216	31,87,248	21,83,701	27,85,936	2,68,327

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1	Kolar ...	5,604	47,212	71,819	77,423	47,727	70,015	7,408
2	Bowringpet ...	6,306	32,090	30,093	36,399	29,425	29,230	7,169
3	Chikballapur ...	9,609	40,180	36,415	46,024	41,768	36,588	9,436
4	Chintamani ...	13,917	63,504	37,094	51,011	48,421	50,831	680
5	Mulbagal ...	1,121	9,666	8,816	9,987	10,176	7,239	2,698
6	Sidlaghatta ...	183	7,418	9,697	9,880	12,691	7,605	2,275
7	Malur ...	889	11,585	11,809	12,698	12,029	11,325	1,373
8	Srinivasapur ...	1,478	5,374	5,485	6,963	5,210	6,129	834
9	Goribidnur ...	2,664	9,196	14,848	17,512	9,612	7,881	10,131
10	Bagepalli ...	1,296	1,480	1,482	2,778	1,312	1,777	1,001
11	Gudibanda ...	489	2,217	2,481	2,920	2,898	2,495	425
	Total ...	43,506	2,29,872	2,30,089	2,73,545	2,21,209	2,30,115	43,330

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

**Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the
Mysore State during the year 1938-39.**

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1938	Receipts during		Total for 1938-39	Expenditure during		Closing balance on 30th June 1939
			1937-38	1938-39		1937-38	1938-39	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Tumkur ...	1,837	84,259	90,062	91,959	9,791	87,615	4,844
2	Madhugiri ...	472	15,162	15,998	15,870	17,225	15,830	40
3	Chiknaikanhalli	3,797	11,636	8,154	11,951	12,212	9,455	2,496
4	Sira ...	6,039	18,508	16,570	22,609	16,631	19,058	3,551
5	Gubbi ...	1,228	14,186	16,430	17,658	18,181	14,250	3,408
6	Tiptur ...	11,182	31,733	30,921	42,103	33,124	40,081	2,022
7	Pavagada ...	2,298	4,918	5,258	7,556	4,552	6,972	584
8	Kunigal ...	2,896	14,301	15,091	17,987	19,937	16,234	1,753
9	Koratagere ...	338	4,007	2,924	3,262	4,506	3,218	44
10	Turvekere ...	895	7,047	7,439	8,334	6,576	8,107	327
	Total ...	31,042	2,05,757	2,08,247	2,39,289	2,19,735	2,20,720	18,569

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.***Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1938-39.****MYSORE DISTRICT.**

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1938	Receipts during		Total for 1938-39	Expenditure during		Closing Balance on the 30th June 1939
			1937-38	1938-39		1937-38	1938-39	
1	Mysore City ...	Rs. 95,483	Rs. 9,87,170	Rs. 9,14,718	Rs. 10,10,201	Rs. 9,10,425	Rs. 8,55,528	Rs. 1,64,673
2	Nanjangud ...	8,215	38,333	37,034	45,249	33,937	35,262	9,987
3	Chamarajnagar	10,412	49,934	33,621	44,033	44,432	41,030	3,003
4	Hunsur ...	1,535	16,239	17,084	18,619	16,986	17,941	678
5	Malvalli ...	1,912	18,146	17,697	19,609	16,449	17,831	1,778
6	Mandya ...	11,460	62,764	74,185	85,645	67,546	64,075	21,570
7	Seringapatam ...	403	26,856	32,650	33,053	28,959	32,290	763
8	Heggaddevan- kote.	509	1,878	2,659	3,168	2,087	2,274	894
9	Krishnaraja- nagar.	2,034	24,058	13,229	15,313	23,613	13,041	2,272
10	Periyapatna ...	2,764	5,605	7,519	10,288	4,815	6,669	3,614
11	Saragur ...	1,731	3,362	2,613	4,344	3,406	3,934	410
12	Mirle ...	1,955	1,641	3,489	5,444	1,733	1,839	3,605
13	Saligrama ...	3,238	5,529	6,165	9,403	4,641	4,785	4,618
14	Grundlupet ...	4,219	12,492	12,720	16,939	12,788	13,349	3,590
15	Ramasamudra...	921	2,179	2,531	3,452	2,460	2,319	1,133
16	T.-Narsipur ..	1,993	3,945	3,129	10,122	3,379	3,912	1,210
17	Bannur ...	1,336	3,345	3,359	4,695	3,167	3,114	1,581
18	Mugur ...	759	3,231	3,569	4,328	4,172	3,207	1,121
19	Talakad ...	957	1,327	2,981	3,238	2,846	2,255	983
20	Maddur ...	794	6,799	3,260	9,054	6,933	6,723	2,331
21	Nagamangala ...	472	7,756	6,464	6,936	3,156	6,794	202
22	Krishnarajpet	879	4,002	5,232	5,611	4,496	4,021	1,590
23	Melkote ...	320	3,108	4,076	4,896	3,002	3,493	903
24	Yelandur ...	1,354	3,976	3,811	5,165	2,954	2,703	2,462
25	Belakavadi ...	2,923	4,459	3,107	6,029	2,794	3,860	2,169
26	French-Rocks...	1,731	10,116	11,796	13,527	10,526	10,483	3,044
27	Agara Mamballi	2,812	3,072	1,944	4,756	2,807	2,714	2,042
	Total ...	1,61,970	13,11,322	12,40,642	14,02,612	12,29,541	13,70,386	2,32,236

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.***Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1938-39.****HASSAN DISTRICT.**

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1938	Receipts during		Total of 1938-39	Expenditure during		Closing Balance on the 30th June 1939
			1937-38	1938-39		1937-38	1938-39	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Hassan ...	14,223	69,878	91,548	1,05,771	62,628	96,103	9,668
2	Alur ...	1,957	7,971	8,378	10,385	7,557	9,351	984
3	Saklespur ...	3,616	25,100	29,930	33,546	25,509	29,394	3,712
4	Belur ..	1,756	7,118	10,110	11,866	7,277	10,193	1,673
5	Arsikere ...	21,659	31,471	29,164	50,823	27,518	37,746	13,077
6	Banavar ...	1,180	6,240	4,470	5,650	5,952	4,394	1,256
7	Harnahalli ...	784	1,614	941	1,725	1,600	1,166	559
8	Channarayana- patna.	4,321	12,145	13,520	17,841	13,082	14,568	3,273
9	Sravanabelgola.	761	6,107	6,750	7,511	7,094	7,075	436
10	Hole-Narsipur...	1,345	30,698	31,453	32,798	29,482	31,763	1,035
11	Arkalgud ...	3,551	8,451	10,325	13,876	7,416	11,897	1,979
12	Konanur ...	1,029	7,400	10,989	12,018	8,925	11,770	248
	Total ...	56,132	2,14,193	2,47,578	3,08,760	2,04,040	2,65,860	37,900

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1	Shimoga ...	9,069	90,605	93,445	1,07,314	91,151	1,05,734	1,680
2	Sagar ...	9,769	39,360	32,857	43,626	34,570	39,110	3,515
3	Shikarpur ...	787	10,390	10,853	11,640	10,184	10,612	1,028
4	Bhadravathi ...	1,514	29,389	39,316	40,830	28,246	37,085	3,745
5	Chennagiri ...	1,917	6,405	7,342	9,259	5,928	8,011	1,248
6	Honnali ...	1,935	8,859	8,432	10,367	7,552	9,104	1,263
7	Nyamati ...	2,975	6,083	8,753	11,723	5,562	9,161	2,567
8	Shiralkoppa ...	5,139	9,277	6,351	11,490	5,938	8,631	2,609
9	Sorab ...	366	5,022	4,383	4,749	4,657	4,484	315
10	Hosnagar ...	824	2,752	4,044	4,868	3,353	3,238	1,630
11	Tirthahalli ...	1,154	11,430	13,072	14,226	10,642	13,421	823
12	Kumsi ...	804	2,539	2,326	3,130	2,696	2,446	684
	Total ...	36,253	2,22,181	2,35,974	2,72,227	2,10,469	2,51,040	21,206

APPENDIX XVI—*concl'd.***Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1938-39.****KADUR DISTRICT.**

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on 1st July 1938	Receipts during		Total for 1938-39	Expenditure during		Closing Balance on the 30th June 1939
			1937-38	1938-39		1937-38	1938-39	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Chickmagalur ...	16,562	72,536	76,445	93,007	67,739	90,467	2,540
2	Tarikere ...	3,495	89,386	28,518	32,018	36,972	28,147	3,866
3	Birur ...	1,934	8,815	12,855	14,789	12,931	13,109	1,680
4	Kadur ...	3,405	14,368	11,329	14,734	15,114	11,817	3,417
5	Narasimharaj-pura.	595	6,542	5,445	6,040	6,511	4,775	1,265
6	Koppa ..	4,974	9,502	10,032	15,006	7,522	13,543	1,463
7	Sringeri ..	4,106	9,529	6,195	10,301	6,885	6,988	3,313
8	Mudigere ...	2,216	6,880	7,825	10,041	7,478	7,978	2,063
9	Ajjampur ...	1,927	6,967	6,449	8,375	6,481	7,331	1,044
	Total ...	39,214	1,70,875	1,65,098	2,04,306	1,67,633	1,83,655	20,651

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1	Chitaldrug ...	3,761	45,857	48,857	52,618	49,478	45,170	7,448
2	Davangere ...	14,649	1,94,293	1,80,781	1,95,430	1,91,632	1,63,475	31,955
3	Harihar ...	914	18,785	19,327	20,241	18,263	20,160	81
4	Challakere ...	2,813	15,121	14,487	17,300	21,134	15,168	2,132
5	Hiriyur ...	7,045	7,687	7,785	14,780	4,941	9,968	4,812
6	Hosadurga ...	2,857	9,741	8,823	11,680	10,992	6,775	4,905
7	Holalkere ...	1,676	4,445	5,768	7,444	4,297	5,098	2,346
8	Jagalur ...	2,107	16,811	8,887	10,994	16,416	8,038	2,961
9	Molakalmuru ...	4,116	5,673	6,077	10,193	4,968	8,948	6,250
10	Naikanahatti ..	1,538	2,914	2,213	3,751	2,016	2,882	869
11	Maysakonda ...	2,079	2,094	2,637	4,716	1,737	3,412	1,304
	Total ...	43,555	3,22,921	3,05,592	3,49,147	3,25,894	2,84,084	65,063

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Mysore State for the year 1938-39.

Mysore State	Month
4.86	July 1938
9.33	August 1938
6.36	September 1938
0.98	October 1938
0.71	November 1938
0.08	December 1938
0.18	January 1939
0.00	February 1939
0.67	March 1939
3.08	April 1939
1.99	May 1939
3.36	June 1939
31.60	Total for the year
31.05	Total for the past year
35.54	Average for the past five years

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of Prices of Staple Food Grains in the Mysore State during the year 1938-39.

Quantity in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Articles	During June 1938		During June 1939		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	7	2	7	11	
2. Rice (best sort)	6	10	7	0	
3. Rice (common sort)	9	1	9	1	
4. Cholan	14	13	14	13	
5. Ragi	18	0	16	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement of Expenditure for 1938-39 in the Public Works Department.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Head	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
12. General Administration.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(vii) Viceregal visit ...	...	85,257	85,257	..	...	...	85,257
23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue—							
Do Major ...	7,18,944	...	7,18,944	...	4,16,210	4,16,210	...
Do Minor ...	51,397	...	51,397	...	...	...	..
Restoration of Minor Tanks.	1,26,489	2,89,324	4,15,813	...	65,823	65,823	...
Establishment ...	...	2,20,752	2,20,752	...	61,710	61,710	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	2,516	2,516	..	1,773	1,773	...
Suspense ...	...	29,520	29,520	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,91,830	5,42,112	1,433,92	...	5,45,516	5,45,516	19,79,458
24. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings ...	10,48,573	1,35,649	11,84,222	2,66,967	21,649	2,88,616	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	3,178	2,547	5,725	47,589	63,614	1,11,203	...
Loss on stock ...	...	377	377	...	...	...	...
Travellers' Bungalows...	19,776	9,764	29,540	...	...	..	...
Hill Stations ...	2,888	1,070	3,958	...	...	...	...
Establishment ..	...	1,53,975	1,53,975	...	19,582	19,532	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	2,655	2,655	..	81	81	...
Suspense ...	...	24,421	24,421	...	...	...	...
Deduct Contribution ...	43,148	6,996	50,064	...	...	...	...
Total 24 C Works ...	10,30,667	3,23,522	13,54,189	8,14,556	1,04,876	4,19,432	17,73,621
24 A. Communications—							
(1) Roads ...	3,42,944	18,65,344	22,08,288	1,88,924	6,39,791	8,28,715	...
(2) Bridges ...	1,12,323	16,167	1,28,495	...	..	...	...
(3) Other charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Collecting charges for motor licenses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Establishment ...	...	3,43,350	3,43,350	...	1,43,825	1,43,825	..
(5) Tools and Plant ...	...	65,519	65,519	...	4,340	4,340	...
Deduct contribution ...	...	10,960	10,960	...	...	...	...
24 A. Communication ...	4,55,372	22,79,420	27,34,692	1,88,924	7,87,956	9,76,880	37,11,572

APPENDIX XIX—*contd.*

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26. Education—							
Buildings ...	2,22,338	27,519	2,49,857	..	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	37,214	37,214	...	..	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	151	151	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,22,338	64,884	2,87,222	...	...	..	2,87,222
27. Agriculture—							
Establishment ...	11,944	3,226	15,170	..	..	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	2,206	2,206	...	..	...	...
Total ...	11,944	5,432	17,376	...	..	...	17,376
30. Grants—							
Improvements to water supply in towns.	44,481	..	44,481	...	...	...	...
Improvements to towns and minor Municipalities.	6,117	...	6,117	..	...	...	..
Total ...	50,598	...	50,598	...	...	...	50,598
31. Army—							
Military Works ...	52,640	22,127	74,767	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	11,000	11,000	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	62	62	...	..	...	...
Total ...	52,640	33,189	85,829	...	...	...	85,829
38. Krishnaraj Sagar Water Works	13,48,865	...	13,48,865	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	1,34,390	...	1,34,390	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	3,271	...	3,271	...	...	..	..
Suspense	...	—9,782	—9,782	...	...	...	...
Deduct receipts on Capital Account ...	...	11,759	11,759	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,86,526	—21,491	14,65,035	...	...	...	14,65,035
XXV. K. R. S. Revenue Accounts.	...	1,84,891	1,84,891	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	1,81,661	1,81,661	...	..	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3,66,052	3,66,052	...	...	...	3,66,052

APPENDIX XIX—concl'd.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38. A. Irrigation works not charged to Revenue.	...	7,00,713	7,00,713	...	...	...	7,00,713
XXX. Sri Chamaraj Sagar Water Works—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Old ...	74,964	34,286	1,09,250	...	...	...	...
(ii) New ...	3,78,734	19,828	3,98,562	...	...	...	...
Depreciation ...	1,06,478	...	1,06,478	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	52,175	52,175	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	3,868	3,868	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,60,176	1,10,157	6,70,333	...	...	...	6,70,333
Contribution Works—							
Buildings ...	...	...	...	2,96,466	25,680	3,22,146	...
Communications ...	...	...	...	1,577	3,994	5,571	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	41,409	840	42,249	...
Irrigation Works ...	...	...	...	16,081	1,827	17,868	...
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	5,672	5,672	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	243	243	...
Total ...	...	...	...	3,55,483	38,256	3,93,739	3,93,739
Expenditure on Works incurred by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering under the control of the Director of Public Health.—							
80. Grants for Public Improvements.							
Improvements to water supply in Towns.	97,391	...	97,391	...	...	...	...
Improvements to Towns and Minor Municipalities.	31,734	...	31,734	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,29,125	...	1,29,125	...	...	...	21,9,125

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock * in the Mysore State during the year 1938-39.

District	Year	Cattle			Buffaloes		Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Young stock	
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Male	Female					
Bangalore	1938-39	1,45,273	2,89,672	1,98,264	5,124	60,938	2,80,012	2,42,575	3,289	755	
Kolar		1,54,090	1,70,772	1,52,171	8,266	57,236	4,72,722	2,38,082	1,578	445	
Tumkur		1,84,682	2,02,153	1,61,918	10,824	50,828	6,23,663	2,77,298	1,798	681	
Mysore		2,88,869	3,76,446	2,38,328	7,876	1,06,778	64,918	5,65,322	1,843	715	
Hassan		1,70,883	1,92,308	1,43,290	4,846	51,599	34,252	2,34,006	1,274	360	
Shimoga		1,66,172	1,88,683	1,47,188	15,164	66,410	49,104	31,135	98,892	714	
Kadur	1938-39	1,06,518	91,237	57,534	7,644	31,579	22,082	68,184	436	267	
Chitaldrug		1,61,754	1,09,605	1,06,766	9,519	88,794	3,20,315	1,57,230	1,826	812	
Total	...	1,388,211	15,70,852	12,27,409	69,243	5,08,162	25,95,359	14,02,925	12,488	4,671	
		Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Carts	Sugar-cane Crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors
				Wooden	Iron		Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			
Bangalore	1938-39	10,271	2	1,12,491	8,761	39,342	84	1,019	21	185	11
Kolar		8,279	...	96,540	2,178	33,781	3	1,366	15	77	3
Tumkur		8,103	...	1,15,727	836	31,976	19	401	21	15	22
Mysore		7,466	21	2,05,353	3,988	67,991	40	975	20	12	9
Hassan		2,078	...	99,621	731	20,729	2	419	6	...	8
Shimoga		628	...	71,142	2,091	32,492	6	2,025	14	4	2
Kadur	1938-39	1,209	...	49,599	809	13,386	18	142	17	2	6
Chitaldrug		4,781	3	71,862	3,622	27,707	8	472	44	...	1
Total	...	43,523	26	8,22,385	23,016	2,67,404	180	6,819	158	295	62

* Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of 1936.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the number of Excise shops and Revenue of the Mysore State during the year 1938-39

Name of State	Year	Country spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Mysore State	1937-38	586	Rs. 16,24,532	89	Rs. 71,992	260	Rs. 4,24,452	2,314	Rs. 32,30,993	3,199	Rs. 53,52,019	
	1938-39	537	15,66,560	88	68,943	261	4,32,485	2,308	81,87,978	3,194	52,55,966	

APPENDIX XXII.

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1938-39.

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39
RECEIPTS.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	1,01,72,000	1,00,39,000	1,11,63,821	88,21,262
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Assessment on lands	1,08,85,000	1,08,43,000	1,08,58,009	1,01,14,682
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Kayamgutta	5,28,000	5,28,000	5,11,494	4,99,558
3. Miscellaneous	12,40,000	13,51,000	14,78,040	13,90,072
Deduct—Refunds, etc.	3,92,000	4,40,000	4,21,265	3,95,210
Total	1,22,61,000	1,22,82,000	1,19,26,218	1,16,09,103
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—				
1. Royalty on Gold	28,11,000	25,50,000	25,57,090	23,08,854
2. Other Leases	32,000	28,000	42,310	37,987
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines	30,000	5,000	12,426	—3,496
Deduct—Refunds	1,000	1,000	848	179
Total	28,72,000	25,82,000	26,10,978	23,43,166
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts)	12,59,000	10,42,000	9,63,635	8,75,737
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agency.	12,73,000	16,37,000	16,61,162	16,11,822
3. The Wood Preservation Plant	30,000	45,000	1,51,161	61,994
4. Miscellaneous	38,000	60,800	58,671	75,577
Deduct—Refunds	1,000	1,800	1,757	321
Total	26,99,000	27,83,000	28,32,872	26,24,809
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Arrack	13,50,000	14,22,000	14,88,288	14,14,500
2. Toddy	28,74,000	29,25,000	29,01,536	28,85,888
3. Ganja and Majum	8,64,000	3,89,000	3,98,800	4,02,696
4. Opium	63,000	61,000	72,516	67,852
5. Other Receipts	1,14,000	1,20,000	1,86,480	1,52,449
Deduct—Refunds	53,000	53,000	44,764	57,250
Total	47,12,000	48,64,000	49,47,351	48,66,060
D. Stamp Revenue—				
1. General Stamps	6,98,000	7,00,000	7,06,404	7,06,741
2. Court Fee Stamps	12,41,000	11,54,000	11,45,397	11,01,243
3. Stamped Papers for Copies	96,000	81,000	79,830	77,847
4. Entertainment-Tax Stamps	14,000	17,000	18,855	15,806
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	40,000	50,000	61,060	51,450

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Fines, penalties and Miscellaneous ...	16,000	18,000	11,820	12,575
7. Deduct—Refunds ...	1,07,000	1,07,000	98,911	1,22,956
8. Do Refunds of Entertainment Tax Stamps.	13,000	15,000	14,430	11,655
Total ...	19,85,000	18,93,000	19,09,025	18,30,551
D1. Income-tax—				
1. Income-tax ...	21,82,000	20,51,000	22,79,479	20,64,484
2. Super-tax ...	9,84,000	9,00,000	10,10,015	9,70,796
3. Deduct—Refunds ...	3,66,000	2,64,000	2,96,907	2,15,215
Total ...	27,50,000	26,87,000	29,92,587	28,20,065
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	3,000	4,000	4,964	2,587
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits...	9,000	9,000	9,043	9,862
3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	73,000	75,000	66,298	61,891
4. Miscellaneous ...	4,000	4,000	5,507	3,763
5. Deduct—Refunds ...	22,000	31,000	35,217	9,972
Total ...	67,000	61,000	50,595	68,131
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Miscellaneous Taxes ...	13,38,000	15,38,000	16,18,769	17,35,709
2. Registration ...	2,99,000	2,96,000	2,96,256	3,04,564
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	20,000	22,000	26,997	26,576
4. Pensions and Allowances ...	79,000	82,000	98,258	1,14,141
5. Stationery and Printing ...	26,000	25,000	34,416	32,821
6. Miscellaneous ...	1,75,000	1,87,000	2,36,287	6,94,861
7. Jails ...	1,000	1,000	575	345
8. Police ...	14,000	21,000	45,113	17,857
9. Medical ...	82,000	90,000	96,166	96,838
10. Public Health ...	6,000	16,000	15,054	25,129
11. Education ...	2,44,000	2,68,000	2,69,287	2,79,422
12. Army ...	14,000	22,000	25,363	24,855
Total ...	22,98,000	25,63,000	27,62,441	33,51,618
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ...	1,87,000	1,42,000	2,12,424	88,841
2. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances...	1,71,100	2,69,300	2,84,226	4,16,210
(ii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	63,800	65,700	68,226	58,601
(iii) Interest on Investments ...	16,64,600	11,73,000	16,98,079	14,71,609
(iv) Interest on S. A. Railway Capital...	26,000	26,000	23,845	27,767
(v) Deduct—Refunds ...	1,000	1,000	2,097	2,141
Total (2) ...	19,24,000	15,33,000	20,61,779	19,71,986

APPENDIX XXII--contd.

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Civil Works	1,95,000	1,07,000	2,95,880	1,62,508
5. Agriculture	29,000	31,000	52,858	58,988
6. Industries and Commerce	19,000	26,000	53,694	37,125
Total (G) ...	23,54,000	18,39,000	26,56,565	23,19,893
General Commercial Service—				
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	18,45,000	19,40,000	18,85,926	25,27,460
2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works (Net Receipts).	43,67,000	47,31,000	44,92,404	47,79,265
3. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant—Profits ... ..	...	...	...	...
4. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ...	1,49,000	1,47,000	1,16,544	1,49,228
5. Industrial Works (Net Profits) ...	80,000	1,06,000	97,259	1,59,596
6. Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works (Net Receipts).	2,04,000	2,05,000	2,43,617	3,79,466
Total ...	66,45,000	71,29,000	68,65,750	79,95,015
Total Service Head Receipts ...	3,86,48,000	3,86,83,000	3,95,54,402	3,98,27,931
Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area ...	...	3,26,000	3,34,020	3,29,072
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies, for construction of Railways.	...	43,500	1,449	41,172
Contribution from the Electrical Department for construction of Sagar-Talaguppe Railway.	...	...	...	1,10,081
Commutation of Pensions	1,04,600	1,15,800	1,05,369	1,14,840
H. Debt Heads (Net)—				
1. Investment Account	9,89,000	2,80,02,800	...	1,87,88,791
2. Debt ... ..	...	...	22,12,400	...
3. Unfunded Debt—				
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	19,31,700	22,47,400	36,45,788	12,09,516
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ... ..	...	...	...	8,19,459
(c) Endowment and Other Accounts...	1,55,300	1,14,300	1,91,781	2,78,037
4. Reserve Funds	33,81,600	...	45,48,375	...
5. Local and Other Funds ... ..	...	2,42,900	8,63,581	7,03,166
6. Deposits	55,400	3,34,000	4,64,760	4,22,484
7. Advances	93,700	67,300	...	...
8. Suspense Accounts	50,000	25,000	1,90,819	2,91,178
9. Departmental Balances ... ..	...	...	...	...
10. Loans ... ..	...	...	...	...
11. Remittances ... ..	...	7,600	2,19,635	1,14,096
12. Miscellaneous ... ..	...	2,16,61,500	580	2,16,56,085
Total Debt Heads ...	66,56,700	5,27,02,800	1,18,87,669	3,92,72,762
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	4,54,04,800	9,18,71,100	5,18,32,899	7,96,95,808
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	5,55,76,800	10,19,10,100	6,29,96,720	8,85,17,090

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39
EXPENDITURE.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Tribute.—				
Subsidy to British Government ...	24,50,000	19,11,000	19,11,000	19,11,000
B. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue ...	28,40,000	28,30,000	27,99,449	27,98,455
2. Forest ...	11,98,000	13,51,000	12,79,106	14,18,065
3. Excise ...	8,91,000	3,87,000	3,87,986	3,94,435
4. Income-tax ...	69,000	66,000	68,795	66,370
5. Stamps ...	56,000	55,000	55,260	56,572
6. Registration ...	1,80,000	1,73,000	1,73,008	1,78,228
Total ...	47,34,000	48,62,000	47,63,603	49,07,175
C. Administration.—				
1. Civil List ...	23,00,000	23,00,000	28,00,000	23,00,000
2. General Administration ...	13,51,000	13,99,000	14,03,817	17,61,102
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ...	84,000	1,03,000	84,906	1,00,610
4. Stationery and Printing Departments... ..	2,79,000	2,67,000	3,16,944	2,64,541
5. Miscellaneous ...	1,06,000	96,000	3,24,442	1,48,394
6. Courts of Law ...	11,74,000	11,71,000	11,54,459	11,54,145
7. Jails ...	1,26,000	1,28,000	1,19,151	1,18,928
8. Police ...	19,46,000	20,60,000	19,71,009	20,68,611
9. Army ...	15,11,000	15,16,000	14,79,175	15,66,788
Total ...	88,76,000	90,40,000	91,53,903	94,83,119
D. Public Instruction ...	52,22,000	55,07,000	51,75,426	54,00,055
E. Medical charges ...	14,29,000	14,78,000	16,48,683	17,12,021
F. Religious charges ...	3,52,000	3,52,000	3,52,444	3,51,478
G. Commercial services.—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	14,75,000	8,65,000	21,91,360	13,88,726
2. Krishnaraj Sagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works ...	34,40,000	1,24,04,000	32,27,840	66,65,154
2A. Irrigation works not charged to Revenue ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	5,86,004	7,00,713
3. Industrial and other works ...	8,41,000	85,000	1,90,878	4,38,598
4. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant ...	50,000	2,36,000	8,16,677	4,64,015
5. Commutation of Pensions ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,43,129	1,42,210
Total ...	63,56,000	1,41,40,000	71,55,388	97,99,416
H. Public Works.—				
1. Irrigation Works ...	11,49,000	13,85,000	12,43,701	14,38,942
2. Civil Works ...	8,24,000	8,20,000	11,21,210	14,49,006
3. Communications ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
Total ...	23,73,000	26,05,000	27,64,911	32,82,948

APPENDIX XXII.—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Pensions ...	26,64,000	27,65,000	27,38,645	28,48,681
J. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Supervision of Mines ...	2,11,000	2,10,000	2,00,774	2,05,841
2. Sinking Fund ...	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000
3. Interest on Debt and other obligations.	63,15,000	57,76,000	62,69,006	58,40,308
4. Public Health ...	2,57,000	2,44,000	2,77,103	2,61,865
5. Agriculture ...	10,57,000	10,84,000	10,82,955	11,28,039
6. Industries and Commerce ...	1,67,000	1,74,000	1,54,665	1,77,859
7. Co-operative Societies ...	1,34,000	1,44,000	1,36,554	1,48,808
8. Famine Relief ...	...	...	...	...
9. Grants for Public Improvements	7,21,000	8,63,000	8,20,744	9,35,051
10. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure ...	2,000	3,000	304	1,847
11. Miscellaneous Electrical expenditure...	24,000	24,000	8,908	—22,674
11A. Special Reserve for Non-Recurring Expenditure ...	...	...	5,00,000	...
12. Deduct—Expenditure met from Reserve and other Funds ...	2,82,000	2,52,000	2,82,442	6,96,598
Total ...	1,04,84,000	1,00,70,000	1,10,46,771	98,52,846
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	4,49,40,000	5,27,30,000	4,66,10,774	4,95,48,689
K. Debt Heads.—Net.—				
1. Investment Account ...	...	...	58,83,358	...
2. Debt ...	5,000	2,16,66,000	...	86,82,594
3. Unfunded Debt.—				
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	2,05,000	1,52,000	12,64,255	...
(c) Endowment and other accounts ...	...	...	...	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	1,77,03,500	...	1,88,91,657
5. Local and other funds ...	87,500	...	...	...
6. Deposits ...	...	...	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	...	3,37,965	19,94,023
8. Suspense Account ...	...	...	...	...
9. Departmental balances ...	...	17,100	63,851	26,486
10. Loans ...	3,96,800	75,500	75,235	2,17,097
11. Remittances ...	2,000	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	6,96,800	3,96,14,100	75,64,664	2,92,61,857
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads...	4,56,36,800	9,23,44,100	5,41,75,438	7,88,10,546
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	99,40,000	95,66,000	88,21,282	97,06,544
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	5,55,76,800	10,19,10,100	6,29,96,720	8,85,17,090

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.***B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1938-39.**

Heads	Demand			Collections *	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—						
1. Assessment on lands ...	14,31,942	106,57,160	1,20,89,102	99,48,161	4,17,991	17,29,950
2. Quit Rent ...	1,64,963	5,50,127	7,14,890	5,14,261	16,843	1,83,286
3. Miscellaneous ...	6,65,221	15,87,868	22,53,089	14,09,101	68,281	7,76,757
Total ...	22,61,426	1,27,95,155	1,50,56,581	1,18,71,523	5,08,065	26,81,998
2. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil ...	...	7,61,546	7,61,546	7,61,546	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency. ...	2,83,266	16,28,616	19,11,882	16,14,266	3,849	2,93,767
3. The Wood Preservation Plant ...	16,490	2,64,756	2,81,246	2,46,650	549	34,047
4. Miscellaneous ...	1,387	76,812	80,199	76,696	107	1,497
Total ...	3,01,143	27,39,730	30,34,873	27,01,057	4,505	3,29,811
3. Excise Revenue—						
1. Arrack ...	12,956	15,75,169	15,88,125	15,66,660	7,949	14,232
2. Toddy ...	73,988	32,46,969	33,20,957	31,87,978	32,264	1,00,710
3. Ganja and Majum ...	3,719	4,33,636	4,37,255	4,32,486	10	4,760
4. Opium ...	4	69,016	69,020	68,943	...	77
5. Other Receipts ...	5,044	82,567	87,901	81,496	787	5,660
Deduct—Refunds, etc. ...	...	54,825	54,825	54,825	...	...
Total ...	95,716	53,52,712	54,48,428	52,82,686	40,854	1,22,498

* According to departmental accounts
(a) Revised figures furnished by the Department.

APPENDIX XXII—*concl'd.*

Heads	Demand			Collections	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current				
				Total		
4. Income-tax-		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Income-tax	...	29,926 (a)	20,72,886	20,50,817 (b)	352	51,648
2. Super-tax	...	(c)	9,36,660	9,36,660	...	140
Total	...	29,926	30,09,546	*29,87,937	352	51,788

* According to departmental accounts.

(a) The arrears of Rs. 36,975 which stood at the end of 1937-38 were reduced to Rs. 29,926 as a result of revision, etc.
 (b) Does not include an excess collection of Rs. 4,269.
 (c) The arrears of Rs. 280 outstanding at the end of 1937-38 were cancelled in revision under Section 27 of the Act.

APPENDIX XXIII.
Medical Relief in the Mysore State in the year 1938.

Number of medical institutions	Number of patients treated		Results on in-patients				Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Cured	Relieved	Discharged	Died		In-patients	Out-patients	Total	
311	5,612,993	61,537	46,555	7,854	4,264	3,344	Rs. 19,53,674	2,458'25	25,663'84	28,122'09	..

APPENDIX XXIV.
Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1938.

Name	Estimated population as on 1st July 1938		Births		Deaths		Increase		Decrease		Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
	Past year (1937)	Present year (1938)	Deaths		Deaths		Deaths		Deaths		Deaths		Deaths		
Mysore State*	146,737	150,410	3,673	..	102,118	102,928	110	..	21'6	22'0	15'1	14'9	..		

* Excluding C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

APPENDIX

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions

Number of Institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on 31st March	
Past year 1937-38	Present year 1938-39		1937-38	1938-39
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
		(i) <i>Colleges.</i>		
4	4	Colleges for men	2,351	2,589
2	2	Colleges for women	150	172
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	596	573
1	1	College, Teaching	43	88
1	1	College, Engineering	207	222
1	1	College, Medical	151	177
19	13	Total	3,488	3,711
		(ii) <i>Secondary Schools.</i>		
34	34	High Schools for boys	9,762	10,185
310	313	Middle Schools for boys	41,474	43,624
8	9	High Schools for girls	707	816
41	44	Middle Schools for girls	4,557	5,180
6	...	Others	98	...
399	400	Total	56,598	59,755
		(iii) <i>Upper Primary Schools.</i>		
306	311	Upper Primary Schools for boys	30,544	31,499
71	64	Upper Primary Schools for girls	8,887	8,488
377	375	Total	39,431	39,987
		(iv) <i>Lower Primary Schools.</i>		
5,613	5,651	Lower Primary Schools for boys	206,762	208,151
402	403	Lower Primary Schools for girls	24,683	26,195
6,015	6,054	Total	231,445	234,346
		(v) <i>Special Schools.</i>		
6	5	Training Schools for Masters	748	646
4	4	Training Schools for Mistresses	183	136
11	12	Industrial Schools for men	957	1,062
2	2	Industrial Schools for women	155	277
14	17	Commercial Schools	1,013	1,056
90	93	Sanskrit Schools	2,175	2,069
2	2	Schools for Deaf and Blind	87	102
1	1	Engineering School	276	278
4	3	Agricultural Schools	124	95
1	1	Medical School	250	247
6	3	Nursery Schools, etc.	148	34
3	3	Other Schools	229	332
...	...	Practical Instruction Classes ... ..	...	...
144	146	Total	6,295	6,384
6,948	6,988	Total- Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure.	387,257	344,133
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
993	1,389	Elementary	15,640	16,455
...	...	Total ... ..	...	...
...	...	Total Indirect Expenditure ... ..	...	...
7,941	8,327	Grand total of all Institutions and total Expenditure on Public Institutions.	352,897	360,588

XXV.

maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1938-39.

Average daily attendance in		Expenditure					
1937-38	1938-39	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,061	2,378	6,82,008	...	...	1,84,341	...	8,16,344
141	163		...	...	...	...	...
486	480		1,500	...	...	12,981	57,970
48	86		...	...	...	...	...
185	202		...	...	...	...	...
146	110		...	...	...	...	...
3,082	3,369	6,75,492	1,500	...	1,84,341	12,981	8,74,314
9,064	9,340	8,02,691	6,982	8,785	1,84,900	36,088	5,89,896
95,202	97,454	7,15,128	...	100	26,063	64,631	8,05,907
628	727	59,894	8,148	...	6,531	21,996	96,449
3,964	4,522	1,08,001	...	...	10,340	42,766	1,66,127
90	(Special English classes and Railway schools included under Upper Pry. Schools.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
48,948	52,048	11,80,649	15,080	8,885	2,27,824	1,65,441	15,97,879
23,237	24,527	}	Included under Lower Primary Schools.				
7,182	6,681						
30,419	31,208	...	...	...	...	...	...
159,482	162,800	14,35,651	4,12,285	42,779	4,016	23,640	19,18,371
19,017	20,451	8,01,085	1,01,030	34,863	5,284	12,237	4,54,499
178,499	182,751	17,36,736	5,18,315	77,642	9,300	35,877	23,72,870
671	592	1,48,332	...	...	99	...	1,48,431
120	126	36,543	...	...	527	2,221	39,291
782	916	1,07,058	...	...	...	...	1,07,058
149	250	600	...	...	...	1,621	2,121
907	914	9,814	...	...	4,515	...	14,329
1,678	1,652	9,570	...	300	...	...	9,870
75	85	6,447	...	...	390	...	6,767
153	275	38,615	...	...	10,259	185	44,079
108	87	20,468	...	...	...	1,270	21,738
220	215	Included under Colleges.				...	...
117	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	296	Included under Middle Schools.				...	...
186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,166	5,430	3,72,447	...	300	15,720	5,147	3,93,614
266,114	274,801	39,65,824	5,29,895	86,827	4,37,185	2,19,446	52,38,677
...
...
...	...	14,54,752	77,791	...	1,87,431	...	17,19,974
266,114	274,801	54,20,076	6,07,636	86,827	6,24,616	2,19,446	69,58,651

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